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VOL. XXIII NO. 307 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Nation's Loyalty To National Congress

Wonderful Expression Of Solidarity

ALL DIFFERENCES SUNK

Ansari's Call To Strengthen People's Organisation

With the arrival of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress to-day, Bombay may be said to have donned the Jubilee garb. The local Congress Committee has left nothing to be desired to make the celebrations a great demonstrative success.

CONGRESS TRIUMPHANT.

This occasion has, happily, led to universal fraternisation and all differences of caste, community and class have dwindled into insignificance. The National Congress, on the attainment of its 50th year, has again come out triumphant as the only organisation of the people.

CALL TO MUSLIMS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a statement calls on the Muslim community to participate in every function connected with the Golden Jubilee, while Muslim leaders of Berar and elsewhere have expressed the solidarity of the community with the Congress. Similar expressions on goodwill and solidarity have come from every community and friends from abroad.

ABOVE PARTY AND PERSON.

As Dr. Ansari in his message to the people says:
"The Congress is above Party, above person, caste or religion. It exists for the nation. Strengthen the Congress."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S CALL

Muslims Should Attend Jubilee Functions

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement:—

"A successful attempt was made in 1916 at Lucknow when the great Lokamanya Tilak had said, "You cannot give too much to the Muslims." It was a wise saying. It is only the duty of the majority to satisfy the minority and win their confidence and goodwill.

"From 1916 up to 1924 a wonderful feeling of brotherhood had come in the midst of the people of India. Reactionary weaklings did mischief to ruin the good work and unfortunate communal quarrels had started.

THAT BRAVE LEAD.

"The Muslims in March 1927, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah and the late Maulana Mahomed Ali and other Muslim leaders at the house of Dr. Ansari decided to give up separate electorates and decided in favour of joint-electorates with certain conditions. The Muslims accepted this brave lead; and the Congress at Madras under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari ratified the pact mainly through the great efforts of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Communal riots did not take place during the next six months and we were all full of hopes of a better future. Unfortunately, the question settled at Madras was re-opened under the Nehru Report. Squabbles began and these squabbles have not ended to this day.

"No Jubilee can be rightly celebrated unless the communal question is settled in a large-hearted spirit.

"Day and night I am praying for it. This is my message to every Indian and I remind all of what Lokamanya Tilak had said in 1916. "You cannot give too much to the Muslims," meaning that the majority must satisfy the minority.

"I am going to be present on the 28th instant at the celebrations and desire heartily that the Muslims should attend the function with goodwill.

"Above all, this question must be taken up seriously at once. Otherwise we would make a laughing-stock of India and all her people."

Stop Press on Page 9

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CELEBRATIONS

The following appeal to join the Congress Jubilee Celebrations is issued by the prominent Muslim leaders in Berar:—

It has been sufficiently declared through papers that the Congress Jubilee is going to be celebrated on the 28th December 1935. It is as clear as broad daylight that the Congress has never hesitated to serve the country according to its own principles. To-day is not the time to consider whether any one agrees with the creed of the Congress or not, but every one irrespective of caste or creed must take part in the forthcoming Congress Jubilee.

Every one will have to admit that the sacrifices made by this body in the cause of the service of the country are unparalleled. In this connection the sacrifices of the Muslim brothers and their valuable services in the cause of the country are worthy to be written in golden letters on the page of history. They have shown on every occasion that they are not behind their other brothers in serving the country. The Congress has also appreciated the services of the Muslim community and the respected Mahomedan leaders have also adorned the presidential chair of the Congress.

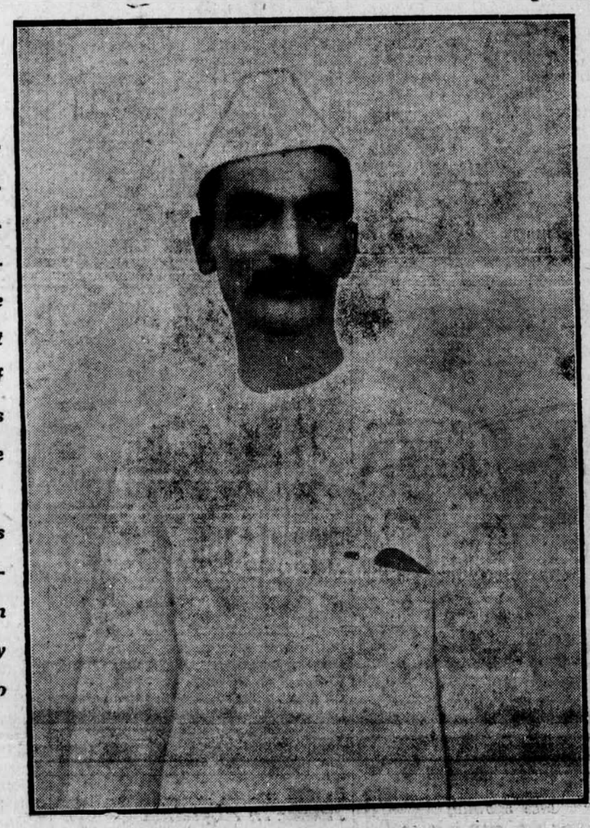
Looking to all the circumstances around us and to our past political career, it is no doubt our duty to join the Congress Jubilee Celebrations. It will not be out of place, here to mention that to join in the celebrations of this kind of any organization is not tantamount to accepting the creed of the institution; on the other hand, it is a recognition of the services that the organization has rendered and appreciation of the spirit of freedom that it has inspired in the country. It is, therefore, hoped that all the Muslim brothers will set a very good example of unity and brotherly relations by participating in Congress Jubilee.

The appeal is signed by Kazi Giasuddin, Vakil, Akola, Abdul Sattarkhan, Vakil, Akola, Shah Mohmed Yahya, Vakil, Basim, Kikabhai Hashmi, Vakil, Basim, Shah Fazlul Rahman, Vakil, Murtizapur, Asif Ajmi, Vakil, Akot, Mohmedali Abdulali, Khamgaon.

Congress President's Call

"The Congress of to-day is the handiwork of generation of men and women and although, unfortunately, some who were in it at one time are out of it to-day, the credit of making it what it is, is as much theirs as of those who are running it now.

"We recall their services with gratitude. I particularly invite them to join the celebrations in any way that appeals to them."



Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrives in Bombay to-day by the Calcutta mail at 7-15 a.m.

Congress Jubilee In London

INVITATION TO LIBERAL CLUB

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
(By Air Mail.)

Thanks to the recent visit of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian colony in Great Britain has continued to follow the admirable and healthy precedent that it set on October 29 by arranging a non-party but representative reception in honour of the Indian Congress leader.

This precedent is to be followed once again on 27th December when the Indian community in Great Britain will join their compatriots in India in observing the Golden Jubilee celebrations of arranged by the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress on the fiftieth birthday of that great political organisation of India. A strong organising committee is already in the process of formation but the lead for it has been taken by seven prominent men. They include one Parsee (Mr. K. P. Mehta, son of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the founders of the Congress), one Mahomedan (Dr. Shakir Mohamedi), one Englishman (Mr. Reginald Reynold, Mahatma Gandhi's envoy to Lord Irwin) one Indian Jew (Mr. D. S. Erulkar, head of the Scindhia Steamship Company) and three Hindus (Dr. K. M. Pardhy, the eminent surgeon, Dr. Pratul Bhandari, another eminent surgeon from the Punjab and Dr. D. N. Dutt, who hails from Bengal). Thus, this representative group of All-India has issued invitation to about seventy well-known friends and supporters of the Congress.

MR. POLAK'S ATTITUDE.

One of the persons so invited was our well-known friend, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak. He was invited to join the specially formed Indian National Congress London Jubilee Committee as a friend of the Congress and also as a staunch supporter and sometime a member of it. How, ever, I understand that Mr. Polak has, in his letter to these gentlemen refused to join the Celebrations Committee. He has, I am told, explained that he never was a member of the Congress and his official contact or collaboration with that body was more in his capacity of representing the Indians of South Africa or East Africa. Mr. Polak has further explained in detail that he has not been invariably a staunch supporter of the Congress after various resolutions and programmes that have been put forward by it during the last few years. He, however, has admitted that he might be described as a friend of the Congress but even this he has modified by adding that he was the friend of the Congress just as he was a friend of all other Indian organisations that believe in adopting peaceful methods for the progress and advancement of India and in India. With such a reasoning Mr. Polak has declined to accept the invitation of the organisers to join a simple non-party body like the Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

In fairness to Mr. Polak I must at the same time point out that as Mr. Polak does not desire his friendship or his support for the Congress cause as worked in recent years to be indiscriminately understood. He prefers (according to his letter) rather to be among the people who are not interested in the London Jubilee celebrations than to be with those who believe in such historic celebrations of a well-known public body. Mr. Polak has, therefore, asked the organising committee to invite him as a guest at the gathering, to be held at the Stewart's Restaurant in Piccadilly on Friday, December 27, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, which he would attend. But even in this he has made it perfectly clear that he would be there also as a representative of a certain newspaper to whom he sends reports of such functions in London.

(Continued On Page 8 Col: 6)

JUBILEE PLANS IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Arrangements for the celebration in London of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress simultaneously with the celebrations in India are now complete.

Representatives of various political parties and schools of thought have united in identifying themselves with the meetings which are to be held. The Labour Party is represented by Mr. Attlee, M.P., the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., former Leader, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Lord Kinnoull. Mr. Fenner Brockway represents the Independent Labour Party and the Communist Party is represented by Mr. William Gallacher, M.P., and Mr. Harry Pollitt as well as by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala.

Indian commerce is represented by Mr. K. P. Mehta and Mr. D. S. Erulkar while the Indian medical profession is well to the fore in the persons of Dr. K. M. Pardhy, Dr. P. C. Bhandari, Dr. Shakir Mahamoddi, Dr. Menon, Dr. D. N. Dutt and Dr. Katial.

Unofficial opinion will be represented by Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mr. Reginald Reynolds of the 'No More War Movement.'

Two meetings have been arranged. The first is of a social nature and will take place at the Quadrant Restaurant in Regent Street. On Saturday there will be a public meeting at Essex Hall in the Strand when various speakers will offer their felicitations and congratulations to the Congress.—Indian Allied News.

WHAT THE "DUCE" WANTS

ROME, (By Air Mail).
According to "L'Ottobre" Italy demands as much control over Abyssinia as England has over India.

Another "Pioneer" Canard Exposed

Story Of Socialist Alliance With "Reds" Is Untrue

NO SEPARATION FROM CONGRESS

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who is at present here in connection with the Labour unity talks, in the course of a statement says:—

The whole story that a pact has been reached between the Congress Socialists and Communists, which was published in a Lucknow paper, is untrue and "is calculated to embarrass our Party.

"There is no truth in the statement that we are thinking of separating from the Congress, nor any resolution suggesting such separation has been tabled for the Meerut Conference by our Party.

"The very fact that the party since its inception voluntarily banned the acceptance of offices on the Congress Executive by its members shows how ridiculous is the suggestion of the paper that we are tired of playing second fiddle to Congress leaders."—A. P.

THE "PIONEER" STORY

A "United Press" message from Lucknow under date December 21 stated:—

According to the "Pioneer," some prominent Socialist leaders, tired of playing the second fiddle to Congress organizations, are secretly flirting with Communists in order to enter into a permanent alliance with them and revise their programme accordingly.

Disgruntled at being left out in cold so far as offices are concerned, some Socialist leaders have fallen an easy prey to the blandishments of Secret Communist organizations, which are insidiously working for the establishment of a Workers' State in India.

It is stated that a tentative secret agreement has already been reached between the Communists Organization and three prominent Socialists but details of the Pact are not yet available.

"So secretly have the strings been pulled by the Socialist leaders for alliance with the Communists," concludes the "Pioneer" that not even their lieutenants have any clear idea as to the real significance of the Anti-Congress resolution tabled for the Meerut session."

LAHORE ABANDONS PROGRAMME

Protest Against Ban On Demonstrations

LAHORE. Dec. 25.

The Lahore Congress Jubilee Committee has finally decided not to celebrate Congress Jubilee at all in Lahore as a protest against the ban on processions and meetings.

The committee decided on December 21 to cancel such of the programme as conflicted with restriction orders in force in Lahore so as to avoid having to request the authorities for permission.

But at to-day's meeting the Committee decided to cancel the entire programme leaving it to individuals to observe the Jubilee by illuminations and otherwise.—A. P.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

It Is Above Party And Above Person, Says Dr. Ansari

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25.

Dr. Ansari has sent the following message in connection with the Golden Jubileee of the Congress:—

"My message to people on the occasion of the Congress Golden Jubilee is to make the occasion a grand success worthy of the great political organisation. Indians should, irrespective of whatever caste, creed or religion which they might belong to, come to the Congress fold and help to achieve the goal which it has in view, for the Congress is above party, above person, caste or religion. It exists for the Nation. Strengthen the Congress"—United Press.

MESSAGE OF HOPE TO DISTRESSED

LONDON, Dec. 25.

A feature of the Christmas Day celebrations was the King's broadcast which was listened to by millions of people throughout the Empire. His Majesty speaking from Sandringham, Norfolk, addressed his subjects as "My Dear Friends," and referred to the unforgettable tokens of loyalty and love offered to him and the Queen on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

He dwelt on the personal link between him and the people which he valued more than he could say.

To the distressed and the unemployed he tendered a message of hope and cheer.

A telegram from Sydney says that the address was heard throughout Australia perfectly.

Prior to its delivery all parts of the Empire were linked up in turn and listeners heard the characteristic conversation with Christmas Day background.—Reuter.

"Chronicle" Congress Jubilee Number

Next Sunday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be a special Congress Jubilee Number.

It will contain contributions and messages by, apart from distinguished Indian leaders, Major Attlee, Leader of Parliamentary Labour Party in England, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of English Liberals, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Sir Stafford Cripps, Messrs. George Lansbury, Morgan Jones, James Maxton, Harry Pollit, W. M. Gallacher, Laurence Houseman, Earnest Thurtle, Reginald Bridgeman, Ben Bradley, A. Fenner Brockway and Dr. Maude Ryder.

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1. PERSONAL.

Short-Stories Wanted: Romantic plots with Indian atmosphere but no slang figures of speech; for publication in English, Australian and American periodicals. Lengths 1-50 thous. Send stamp with MSS. (Not stamped envelope). S. Christopher Robinson, Film, Dramatic and Literary Agents, 37, Mortimer Market, London, W.C. 1. England. (2352).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Surveyor & Draftsmen, Boiler Attendent-Engineers, Firemen, Motor Driver, Graduate-Undergraduate Teachers for immediate appointments. Apply with certificates. Salaries required Box 5388, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—L.C.P.S. (Bom.) experienced doctor on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month for 2 years as House Surgeon with free quarters. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A probationer L.C.P.S. on Rs. 30 P.M. as honourarium for one year to gain hospital practice. Kanarese knowing preferred. Apply with their testimonials and certificates to Secretary, Co-operative Hospital, Hubli before the 7th Jan., 1936. (5387).

Wanted for a school for Indian boys (1) One trained European or Indian lady-teacher for Junior standards, (2) One Indian or European Matron to take charge of the Junior boarding-house. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience to Box No. 5384, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced Sanitary Inspector for Bhavnagar Municipality. The post is graded Rs. 40-2|5-60. Applicants must state clearly their age, native place qualification, experience etc., in their application which must reach the undersigned upto the 10th January 1936 (Friday) M. J. Bhatt, President, Bhavnagar Municipality. 2366.

The Mill is going to start working night-shift from February 1936 Men required for Spinning, Weaving and Engineering departments. Only experienced hands need apply with certificates stating lowest salary acceptable to Manager The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd. Poona. 5375.

Wanted B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. with Sanskrit, to handle Matric Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 5355, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced midwife, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating the least salary expected to the Chief Medical Officer, Mangrol, Kathiawar. (2337).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5373).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5380).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Persian by Persian Savants; French, Arabic by competent scholars taught to college, school, private students. (Success guaranteed). Mazendy Kamar Building, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. (5309)

Admissions for Senior Cambridge July and December examinations will now be accepted at the office between 8 to 10 a.m. The classes will begin on 2nd January 1936. Laboratory and games departments our new year features. Postal tuition a speciality. Very nice staff including European teachers. Individual attention paid, if necessary. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (1775).

Well done:—Our December batch for Cambridge Senior have done well. We wish to all students and sympathisers a merry Christmas and happy New Year. Let Senior Cambridge Institute and Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road carry on the good work for you in 1936. 2370.

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Karachi. (5340).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Anand & Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, negotiate confidentially Loans on personal security to Civil and Military Officers and Mortgage of house property in Bombay City on most reasonable terms. Enquiries invited. (2356).

73 AGENTS WANTED

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

A Gift of Pujarini Curtain: A fascinating Indian picture of a lady worshipper in fast colour and shades, prepared by New Swastic Dyeing & Printing Works, Mory Road, Mahim, adds to the beauty of the house, available at Indian Silk Depot, 57, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2. (5386).

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Name Of "Negus" Supreme Wealth Of Nation

GLIMPSES INTO WORKING OF ABYSSINIAN LAW COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

Hands all tied up, dragging their chain and ball, a horde of over hundred persons is seen crossing the streets of Addis Ababa, in the early hours of the morning.

On all sides, one hears the hostile cries of the passers-by raised against this human herd, accompanied with an escort of soldiers in khaki.

Scenes like this are a daily occurrence in the Ethiopian capital, where all creditors have a legal right to arrest and imprison their recalcitrant debtors.

The band of which we speak at the moment, however, is not composed of bad debtors but of common assassins.

In this group, infinitely homogenous may be seen diverse types, belonging by all races and tribes of Abyssinia.

A Model Prison

Without occupying themselves with the threatening attitude of the people around them, they go on babbling among themselves and in this way, emerged from the town, they clamber up the rockey mountain to arrive at Manos, a totally new construction pleasant and almost elegant to look at, certainly one of the most remarkable places of which the Capital of the Negus could be proud of.

The Manos is the new prison of Addis Ababa. Divided in many hundreds of cells all clear, wholesome, well-lighted with electricity and provided with running water, this prison is the envy of all tourists in search of a comfortable hotel.

It was the determined desire of the Negus to endow the evil-doers with this remarkable prison which would do justice and even honour to America.

Why and whence this touching solicitude towards these malefactors? The problem will be easy of solution when it is realised that the Manos is utilised for those persons, majority of whom have been given capital punishment.

Before being admitted to this model prison, the delinquents are attentively cleaned, disinfected and disencumbered of all the redundant material.

They obtain neat pyjamas and soft shoes instead of their own dirty wearing apparel, and are then given delicious dishes for about a fortnight or a month time long enough to make them realise the joy of living. When this object is achieved they are either hanged or shot down.

Justice In Abyssinia

To tell the truth, Justice is a rather curious affair in Abyssinia.

The Supreme Court is represented by the Emperor himself but the simple litigious affairs may be settled by the first passer-by in the street.

The Abyssinian are very irritable by nature and a quarrel among them generally always degenerates into a street scene, where after most vehement and noisy discussions, the two antagonists lose patience and invite the first passer-by to become their arbitrator. This is a thing which "the man in the street", never refuses. He immediately consents to sit as arbitrator and his decision is recognised to have the force of regular judgment.

Used almost from day to day to disputes of this order the Abyssinian fulfils the role of judge perfectly. He is in fact as clairvoyant in judging the affairs of others as he is indiscriminate in affairs that concern him personally.

Ordinary Tribunals

Litigations of more serious character and specially contraventions to the Civil Code come within the competence of ordinary tribunals. On the other hand crimes and more particularly assassinations are amenable to the jurisprudence of the Negus himself.

A litigious affair involving a sum of over 500 thalers is considered to be important enough and plaintiffs as well as defendants mobilize all their respective domestic servants, slaves, mules and donkeys in order to present them in person before the tribunal.

One as well as the other attempt to prove by pointing out their respective riches, that they are much above quarrels of the kind and that it is not the money they are interested in but justice.

In fact most of the antagonists put themselves into considerable expense for manifestations of this sort and often the money spent for the purpose is four times the amount in question.

Sacred Name Of 'Negus'

"May the Negus die, if I don't speak the truth", this is the sacramental form. Disaster indeed awaits the one who takes a false oath. Life of the Negus is considered as sacred. It is the supreme wealth of the nation and ill-luck to him who would dare jeopardise it. He will have to pay dearly for his crime. He shall first be deprived of his tongue and then subjected to diverse other tortures until he finally succumbs to the injuries.

In the past, theft was liable to most apalling punishment. A thief was more or less exempted from its first attempt. But arrested a second time, his right arm and left leg were cut off. If he continued to steal, he was liable to worse tortures. These corporal punishments are however no more inflicted to-day.

The thieves caught red-handed are generally judged and punished on the spot by the victim and his friends. In this case recourse to Lynch law is still very frequent.

From the judicial point of view, the greatest crime is that of assassination and is almost always judged by the Negus in person who accordingly sits at the tribunal twice per week. The entire family of the victim, his children and his elders attend the court, uttering cries and curses against the assassin, shedding abundant tears and glorifying the dead. They raise his virtue to the skies while covering the criminal with the worst possible invectives, wishing him a thousand deaths and damnations.

When the assassin admits his crime, the affair is, indeed, simple and his condemnation—to death—falls from the lips of the Emperor without much delay. But when he denies the charge made against him, then recourse is made as in America and other countries, to cruel methods of "spontaneous avowal."

So far as this is concerned, it seems that the Abyssinian justice has nothing to learn from the civilised countries.—"Politiken", Copenhagen.

COMMUNALISM NIPPED IN BUD

Karachi Corporation Throws Out Resolution

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

Repurcussions of the deadlock created by the Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, were visible when the Karachi Municipal Councillors were subjected to a similar threat by a Muslim Councillor that they would have to follow the example of their Muslim brethern at Calcutta if the Muslim claims to the Municipal employment were overlooked.

The threat was resorted to when the subject for the creation of appointments of a Supervisor of elections and eigth clerks was taken up for discussion. A Muslim Councillor at the outset moved an amendment to the effect that six of the clerical appointments should go to the Muslims, observing that the Muslim community was not at all represented in the Municipal services. On a similar amendment of a Hindu Councillor, a Muslim Corporator staged a walk-out to record his protest.

The Corporation, however decided to create the posts which are to be filled up in order of merit.—United Press.

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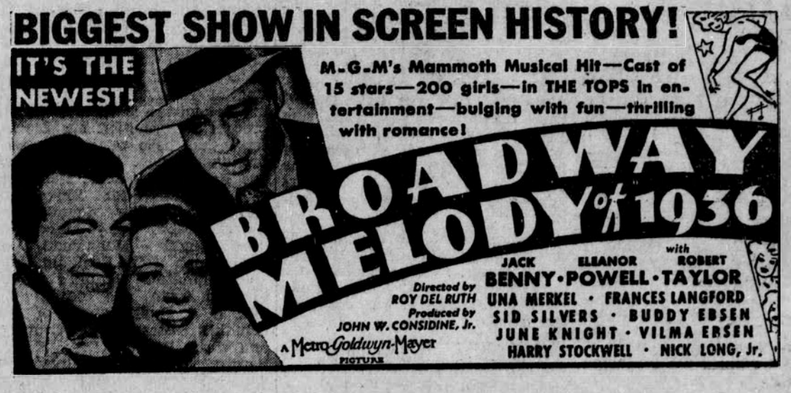
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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

B. B. C. To Present On Eve Of New Year....

Messages Of Good Will ... "Chimes At Midnight" ... Thrillers Through The Mike ... Home Thoughts ... Good Old Pickwick ... And Jolly New Western Brothers

On New Year's Eve 1936 the BBC will convey messages of goodwill from all parts of the British Isles to those overseas. The birth of the year is a time for memories, so an effort will be made to try to revive memories of people and places long since forgotten. Songs and laughter, music and pealing bells will form the background of a programme which the BBC producers have called "A Good New Year to One and All."

"Chimes At Midnight"

Transmission 5 (Tuesday, December 31, at 11.0 p.m. G.M.T.)

For years past it has been usual on New Year's Eve for the BBC to broadcast a retrospect of the previous twelve months. On December 31, however, a new experiment will be attempted when a programme entitled "Chimes at Midnight" will be broadcast.

The programme will start with selections of prose, poetry, and music, suitable for the last hour of the year. These will be followed by a Watchnight Service from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. When Big Ben has sounded midnight, the programme will turn to actuality shots of New Year scenes in London, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Edinburgh.

Two Short Plays

(All Transmissions)

Two "thrillers" will be broadcast in Transmission 2 on Saturday, January 4, at 11.20 a.m. G.M.T., entitled "The Man with a Malady" and "On the Edge". The first is by J.F. Sullivan and is the story of a man who could foretell the future in precise and uncomfortable detail. Unfortunately the news of the future came as such a shock that the man was unable afterwards to recollect what it was; but it was something extremely unpleasant and bound to happen.

The second thriller "On the Edge" is an old-fashioned ghost story told by one of the masters of modern forms of expression—Michael Arlen. The locale is an old mansion in Berkeley Square and the "leading man" an up-to-date American, who takes a dangerous bet and incidentaly, the consequences. Urusala Branston is responsible for the adaptation of both stories.

A Programme Of Home Thoughts"

(Transmission 4)

"From Abroad", a programme which will be broadcast from the Aberdeen studios of the BBC on Friday, January 10, at 8.15 p.m. G.M.T., has its theme the idea that home represents different things to different people—to some it means pleasant haven from business worries while to others bussiness may be a welcome relief from domestic troubles at home. The programme will be composed of songs, poems, and a sketch, together with a short orchestral medley of music suggestive of home, including "Home, Sweet, Home," and "Way down upon the Mississippi". The poems, all spoken in the Scots vernacular, will include one by Charles Murray, poet laureate of North-east Scotland.

Promenade Concerts

(Transmission 4)

A short winter season of Promenade Concerts will open on Monday, December 30, and continue to Saturday, January 11. Excerpts from most of the concerts will be relayed in the BBC Empire programmes in Transmission 4. Sir Henry Wood will as usual conduct the whole series. He will have under him the BBC Orchestra of 90 players.

The opening concert of the season, an excerpt from which will be broadcast at 8.0 p.m. G.M.T., will include music by Borlioz, Mozart, Bach, and Rachmaninov, with Solomon, pianoforte, as soloist. The soloists during the remainder of the week will be: on January 1, at 10.0 p.m. G. M. T., Rubinstein, pianoforte; on January 2, at 9.55 p.m. G.M.T., Helen Perkin, pianoforte; on January 3, at 8.0 p.m. G.M.T., Clifford Curzon, pianoforte.

Pickwick Centenary

(Transmission 4 (Thursday, January 2, at 6.15 p.m. G.M.T..)

When "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" first appeared the "Quarterly", a well-known magazine of the period, grudgingly admitting their temporary popularity, was certain that their author would be speedily forgotten. "It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell his fate: he has risen like a rocket and he will come down like the stick". One answer to that somewhat rash statement is furnished by the fact that a programme in honour of the centenary of the first publication of Pickwick is being broadcast, and it is no more necessary to say who Pickwick was than to explain who Queen Victoria was.

V. C. Clinton-Baddeley, an authority on Pickwick, has drafted the scenario and clothed this programme with the correct Dickensian atmosphere which surrounded Mr. Pickwick. The BBC has already been responsible for some delightful Pickwickian programme, such as "Bardell v. Pickwick", and it is intended that this centenary programme shall be a "high spot" in actuality broadcasts.

Transmission 5 (December 26/7, 12.30 a.m. G.M.T.)

Kenneth and George Western need no introduction to British listeners for they have long been one of the most popular of radio variety teams, famous wherever Old School Ties are worn.

Here is how they describe themselves:

"Good evening cads! We are, of course, the Greatest Cads of all Time! We are the inspiration of every Smith Minor, budding explorer, yeoman farmer, sea dog, land lubber, tea planter, and gentleman of independent means. Ranking as the rankest of rank outsiders, we deceive you at the outset; we are not brothers at all—we are cousins. As cousins we are twice removed—on each occasion forcibly. Our colours are egg, green, and egg, and here follows the information the whole Empire has so eagerly awaited. We were not at Eton, Winchester, Maidstone Remand Home, Harrow, Reading Gaol, Rugby, or Pimlico Woodwork Centre. We were educated privately in a small self-contained flat with hot and cold water. We were finished abroad, or very nearly, and shall always remember the many kindnesses of the monks in the old monastery at Pzemptcke, which is half way down the Polish Corridor. No, we were never called upon to clean the steppes. Having told you so much we shall immediately retire and resume our normal position behind two pieces of pewter at an old-world hostelry."

Short-Wave Links The World

A World Tour, Sitting In Your Arm Chair

One of the greatest scientific achievements of recent times is short-wave broadcasting which enables us to bridge all distances. Many powerful stations on the short-wave broadcast-band radiate on the either programmes abounding with art, entertainment and news. The short-wave station can be heard in every country of the world by anybody possessing a modern short-wave set. It is short-wave transmission which puts us in touch with the world's epoch-making events, no matter where we dwell, be it in the very centre of a metropolis or in an isolated region where we are deprived of the comforts of civilization.

ON A MAGIC CARPET!

Imagine yourself sitting comfortably in your arm-chair, a reliable short-wave receiver within arm's length. You turn the knob. . . . comes a voice across the seas: "Radio Centre, Moscow. Radio Centre, Moscow. You will now hear a Russian peasants' orchestra". . . . . You further turn the knob . . . . A crash of band music. Jazz from New York . . . Turn on. This is Bernard Shaw flinging his witty darts from England . . . . What fine music! This is from Moulin Rouge, Paris . . . And thus you wander from country to country, skipping oceans and crossing deserts with the mere touch of a little knob. . . . a veritable magic carpet transports you from India to any other part of the world in the fraction of a second. And what a feast the broadcasting stations offer you! Music, songs, talks, lectures, news!

But the short wave brings in much more than the usual broadcasting stations offer us. Short-wave reception is a thrilling pastime packed with excitement.

SHORT-WAVE FRIENDSHIP.

Imagine for a moment that you are sitting in front of a modern short-wave receiver. You are carefully turning the vernier of the tuning control. Suddenly you imagine you hear traces of a signal, you turn back a little, again adjust carefully and then with a kind of plaintive note and again sounding up loudly, you hear the morse-signals from an amateur transmitter somewhere in the antipodes. If you are conversant with the morse-code, you will hear a message exchanged between two people who do not know each other and perhaps never will meet, but a real friendship was formed thanks to radio. History of amateur wireless teaches us that more than one happy marriage has been contracted because both parties were short-wave fans.

Truly, there are sensational adventures in store for the listener, who troubles to capture the romance of our own times with a good and reliable short-wave set.

Behind The Scenes In B. B. C. Studios

How Empire Programmes Are Presented

BY PETER GOSS.

In a previous article the manner in which the Empire programmes are broadcast daily in a series of six transmissions, in order to effect what amounts to an almost world-wide coverage, was explained. The purpose of this article is to illustrate the way in which have been overcome many of the problems concerning the preparation and production of programmes at all hours of the day and night, in order that they may be heard by listeners overseas at a convenient local listening hour.

While, as has already been shown, it is possible to relay from the Empire stations a limited number of items from the Home programmes in those Empire transmissions which coincide with the normal broadcasting hours in Great Britain, special programme production resources are naturally required to provide original programmes in those transmissions that fall outside the normal broadcasting hours, and to provide a balance of programme material in other transmissions.

The operation of the Empire Broadcasting Service has been entrusted to a special department at Broadcasting House known as the Empire Department. Under the control of the Director of Empire Services, the staff of this department includes a Programme Director, four Producers, Producers' Assistants an Assistant Music Director, a News Editor, Assistant News Editors, Announcers, and a large staff of stenographers. The Empire Department also possesses its own orchestra of twenty-four players, who broadcast almost exclusively in the Empire programmes, more frequently in the late night and early morning transmissions, when it is not possible to relay programmes broadcast by other BBC orchestras during the normal broadcasting hours in Great Britain. No mention can, unfortunately be made here of the work of the Engineers, whose duties come outside the scope of this article.

NIGHT STAFF

Few listeners overseas can realise that the BBC Empire transmissions involve the employment of a large staff at Broadcasting House at hours when the majority of Londoners are safe in bed. Besides the staff of the Empire Department—such as announcers, producers, musicians, producers' assistants, news editors, and stenographers—commissionaires to receive visiting artists, liftmen, and engineers to supervise the heating and lighting of Broadcasting House are all essential to the transmission of programmes to the Empire during the night hours. In addition, engineers in the Control Room working on night shift are allocated for the supervision of the technical requirements of the Empire Service. The main restaurant at Broadcasting House also remains open throughout the twenty-four hours.

There are four Empire Announcers, who have been selected with special regard to the requirements of short-wave broadcasting. Sleeping accommodation, as well as bath and dressing-room, is provided for the Announcers' working day normally begins at 3 a.m., so that while one announcer retires to bed shortly after 1 a.m., at the conclusion of Transmission 5, another rises at 2-30 a.m. to prepare for the opening of Transmission 6.

The Empire programmes are compiled more than five weeks in advance of their transmission, in order that details concerning them may be published in a pamphlet which is distributed to listeners in all parts of the world. Details of the programmes are also published widely in the overseas Press.

LETTERS FROM LISTENERS

Duirng the early days of the Empire Service the programme staff worked largely in the dark as to the tastes of the vast audience for which they catered. Naturally, since the Empire programmes are received by so large an audience, the tastes of individual listeners are often widely conflicting. To-day, however, thanks to the many thousands of listeners who have written to the BBC—letters often containing the most valuable and constructive criticism—the choice of Empire programmes is, within the limitations imposed by certain governing factors, largely guided by analyses which are periodically made of the general demands and requests made in correspondence received from Empire listeners. Incidentally, the enhanced interest on the part of overseas listeners in the Empire Service can well be gauged by the increase in the volume of correspondence received from listeners during the past twelve months. During the first eight months of 1934, approximately 9,000 letters reached Broadcasting House from the Empire. During the same period of 1935 the number of letters increased to 20,466. These figures are best left to speak for themselves.

In the selection of programmes to be broadcast in each Empire transmission every consideration is given to the programme requirements of listeners in different parts of the Empire. To quote one example; during the visit of the New Zealand Rugby Football Team to Great Britain, commentaries on the more important matches played in the Home country will be broadcast in Transmission 1 for the benefit of listeners in New Zealand.

Every encouragement is given to visiting artists of all kinds from the Empire, and a great number have broadcast from the Empire Station since its inception in December 1932. By this means it is hoped to stimulate an exchange of broadcasting talent throughout the many countries which constitute the British Commonwealth of Nations. In addition, a number of works by overseas composers have been submitted for consideration by the Empire Music Director, many of which have been accepted for inclusion in the Empire programmes.

TALKS AND RELAYS

Talks play a prominent part in the Empire programmes, and the speakers are drawn from almost every walk in life. These talks aim at representing all aspects of life and activity not only in the Home country but in the Empire overseas. Of a more informal nature are the short topical talks of five minutes' duration that sometimes supplement the Empire News bulletins.

Programmes originating in overseas countries, which are relayed in the Home programmes in Great Britain as well as from the Empire Station at Daventry, play an important part in the work of the Empire Department. Such programmes are usually compiled and produced in co-operation with the Empire Department by the official broadcasting authorities of the country of origin and transmitted to London by means of the Beam telephone. Notable broadcasts of this kind have included a relay from the Victoria Falls, a musical and descriptive programme from Bombay, and a descriptive broadcast from the famous lighthouse at Cape Point in the Union of South Africa.

No article on the Empire Broadcasting Service would be complete, however, without some reference to the Christmas Day programmes, in which representative countries of the Empire take part, and in the course of which His Majesty the King broadcasts his annual greeting to his subjects of every race and creed scattered throughout the British Commonwealth.

(To Be Concluded).

TELEVISION REACHES PERFECTION IN GERMANY

People Will See Each Other Over The 'Phone

Television in Germany has emerged from the experimental stage and become a practical reality. This is attributable to the interest shown by all sections of the community. Not only has the technician followed up the progress made with extraordinary intensity, but also the public is looking forward with eager expectation to the development of television entailing as it does an enrichment of their daily existence and a closer contact with public events of an intellectual and sporting nature.

PUBLIC SAVED DISAPPOINTMENT.

The method followed by Germany for making television a reality differs from that followed by other countries in so far as the former has abstained from installing a public television service until the technical progress made could ensure that the performances would be of good quality.

The public have thus been saved any disappointments, which would inevitably have led to a falling-off in the interest displayed. It has furthermore been conclusively proved that they were right in having the television experiments conducted by the German Reichspost (Post Office) and not entrusting them to private enterprise. In 1932 the German Post Office caused an ultra-short wave transmitter of high capacity to be erected, which transmitted television performances from the top of the Berlin radio station, at a height of 140 metres. A second transmitter for televising pictures was introduced last year, whereas the previous one gives the sound appertaining thereto. The "Berlin-Witzleben ultra short wave transmitter" televises principally talkie films, and is in operation practically the whole day. Persons or small scenes are likewise televised directly from the transmitting room by means of the so-called "Scanning beam."

TELEVISED ENTERTAINMENT.

Together with the technical improvements in the transmitters, the receiving apparatus has likewise been perfected. Whereas in the case of transmitters, we still find to-day mechanical analysing devices (Nipkow discs), there are hardly any receivers left with parts which are mechanically mobile. In an upper frame of the receiving apparatus we see the screen of the so-called Braun tubes (Cathode Ray tubes) the perfection of which is due in the main to the construction of television receivers of great efficiency, but which at the same time are simple and moderate in price. In the case of large receivers, the frame at present measures 19 x 22 cms, which permits a large number of people to attend a television performance, just like an ordinary talkie film.

It is the custom to-day in all television transmissions to split up the picture into single picture points by means of so-called "Raster". The finer the Raster is, that is to say the higher the number of picture points, the better the picture. There is, however, a limit to the number of picture points for technical, and still more for reasons of economy as each precision of the Raster of the picture increases the expense of the transmitting and receiving apparatus. At the present time Germany has reached a Raster of 180 lines, 40,000 picture points, and 25 picture changes per second, which quite satisfied all technical and economic requirements. The brightness of the picture permits televising in rooms which are only slightly darkened.

TELEVISION SERVICE OPENED.

It is obvious that up to now the subscribers to the public television service are few in number. As already mentioned, it was the intention of the authorities that the receivers should not be bound down, at this early stage, to any particular system. However, there has been so much progress made that it is unlikely that any fundamental change will be made in the method of television. There was nothing further to hinder the introduction of a public television radio service, and in the Spring of this year the first television transmitter was officially inaugurated. Various public television stations in the main parts of Berlin give the public an opportunity of seeing and hearing the performance free of charge. Those who already have a receiving set at home need only pay the usual radio fees. The cost of television receivers is still rather high, but can by no means be considered as the final figure, as mass manufacture has not yet been started. The experience gained at the radio exhibition held this year justifies the hope that the price of a television receivers will be about the same as that of a first class radio apparatus.

EXPERIMENTS ON A MOUNTAIN.

At the present time the German Reichspost (Post Office) are conducting experiments on the Brocken, a mountain 1142 metres high in the centre of Germany, in order to ascertain whether a television transmitter, in addition to the one in Berlin, could be installed there with a range of 150 to 200 kilometres. As things stand up present, television performances can only be enjoyed by those living within a radius of about 30 miles of the capital, that is to say about four and a half million people. This small range, despite a transmission power of 16 K.W. is explained by the fact that in order to obtain high-class pictures very short waves of 5-10 metres are used, the range of which, however, agrees essentially with the optical range of vision. According to this, if all Germany is to participate in pleasures of television, it would be necessary to instal about 20-25 individual transmitters if possible on suitable naturally elevated ground, or on high towers in the low land.

Thus, it is intended, in the course of time, to equip Germany with a system of television transmitters. The programme will probably be con-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ducted to the individual transmitters by high frequency cables, by means of which a true reproduction is guaranteed. These television cables, moreover, would enable telephone subscribers to see and hear each other at the same time. The charge for this would not be an excessive one.

Now that technical perfection in television has been accomplished, the question arises as to the form of the programmes. The talkie film in all its variations appears eminently suitable. However direct reproductions of persons and plays will be more and more the order of the day; a lecturer will be visible to his hearers, or he will be able to illustrate his lectures by pictures. For performances in the open air, such as sport, etc., use will be made of the so-called intermediate film process. By this means the scene to be transmitted is filmed, the film strips are immediately developed and, while still wet, sent through the transmitter. Only 30 seconds elapse between the taking of the film and the transmission. By means of such an intermediate film transmitter, the opening of the German Radio Exhibition was transmitted in 1934.

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Free road service in case of breakdown (day and night).

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Free garage for one week to mofussil members.

And several other substantial advantages.

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Annual Fees, Rs. 20/-

ANY MOTORIST CAN BE A MEMBER OF THE

W. I. A. A.

Office, 8, Queen's Road, Bombay.

While declaring open the Radio Exhibition Mr. Fieldon said that there was a vast market in India for radio sets of moderate value.

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SILVERTONE

Globe RADIO & SOUND CORPN

LAMINGTON ROAD. ..... NEXT TO PATHE, BOMBAY

Selections For To-day's Races

Krishna & Leicester Lady For Daily Double

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the Selections for the Seventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE—
IRAQ BAHADUR 1
TARICK BEG 2
SAAYA 3

2ND RACE—
VIOLENCE 1
TURF BOY 2
JANKIZ KHAN 3

3RD RACE—
KRISHNA 1
MAHBOOBAT TARIQ 2
JAWAD PASHA 3

4TH RACE—
CRYPTOGRAM 1
GREEK JACK 2
RISEHOLME 3

5TH RACE—
GRECIAN ORB 1
FAIRFORD 2
REDRESS 3

6TH RACE—
LEICESTER LADY 1
CASH SWEEP 2
FRANCOLIN 3

7TH RACE—
MAYCOCK 1
PRATAP SINHA 2
LINGO 3

8TH RACE—
GARCON 1
MISTY DAWN 2
ABUNDANCE 3

9TH RACE—
FARHAN PASHA 1
KARAM ALLAH 2
RUSHDI 3

DAILY DOUBLE—
KRISHNA & LEICESTER LADY.

DAILY TREBLE—
GRECIAN ORB, MAYCOCK & GARCON.

Our Boys Acted As Good Ambassadors

Indian Hockey Tour Aids Promotion Of Friendship With Other Countries

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

One of the principal objects of the tour promotion of friendship between India and other countries—was wholly fulfilled and real and true friendship has been made which will always go to bring back happy memories. This remark of Behram Doctor, Manager, Indian Hockey Federation, Newzealand (1935) Touring Team, is contained in his report of the tour to Newzealand and Australia, which will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the Federation.

GOOD AMBASSADORS.

Behram Doctor continues that there is ample proof to state that Hockey will get a very great impetus in both the countries by the visit. "The tour" he says "can safely be termed to have been absolutely successful from all angles, and to this the credit must wholly go to the boys only. They acted throughout as good Ambassadors and fulfilled their mission very creditably."

The details of the results amply go to give the idea of the perfect clock-like working of the Team. On the whole 48 games were played in Newzealand and Australia. 584 goals were scored by the Indian team while 48 goals were scored against them. Three of the players topped the century mark as goal getters, Dhyan Chand—200, Roop Singh—187, and Wells—112.

EASY WIN.

The Manager says "It might be pointed out that the class of Hockey played in Newzealand, though of a robust type, is definitely good. In the first two tests they gave us a tough fight, although the grounds were definitely poor. In the final test, India completely asserted its superiority and won by 7—1. Hockey in Australia is not of such

(Continued in column 3)

HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT — DRINK

BOVRIL

The Madras University cricket team arrived in Bombay on Wednesday to play against the Bombay University in the semi-final of the Inter-University Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, on December 27, 28 and 29.

Cricket Notes And Comments

Bombay In All-India Semi-Final

(By J. C. MAITRA).

While we are talking so much about the Australian tourists we must not forget or overlook the very important tournament, which is now going on in different parts of India, and that is the inter-provincial Tournament. Bombay, the holders of the Ranji Trophy, have shown themselves as strong as ever by emerging triumphant from the first phase of the All-India Championship Tournament. They met Maharashtra, Sind and Western India States, one after the other and elbowed them out of the way with perfect confidence and mastery of the situations. For their splendid successes the Bombay team as a whole deserve to be highly complimented. They played like one man throughout, under their able skipper, L. P. Jai, and which was in a large measure responsible for their victories. Bombay will now meet the finalists of the Northern Zone in the semi-final round of the Tournament. If the same team-spirit continues, I have every hope that Bombay will repeat the last year's glorious record.

The Matches Centralised

Unlike last year when teams had to move from place to place to fulfil their rounds of engagements at considerable expense, this year the matches were centralised at Poona. Although it was not in consonance with one of the primary objects of the Tournament, namely, to create interest and enthusiasm in as many centres as possible, it could not be helped. Most of the centres are not yet in a position to meet the expenses of such a carnival. When that will be possible I have no doubt the Board of Control will spread the matches over as before.

The semi-final between West and North Zones will be played at Amritsar in the middle of February next. It is a pity that Bombay will have to wait so long for their next encounter. With the season over, few players will now be able to keep themselves in tip-top condition. The Australian fixtures in the North have made this delay imperative. I do not, however, understand why the final match has been shifted from Bombay to an unknown destination. Do the Board of Control expect to raise more gate money at any other centre? or is it their intention to curtail the expenses of the contending teams as far as possible? Anyway, Bombay fans will lose a real treat of first rate Cricket for their failure to support it last season.

Bombay v. Maharashtra

Bombay's first engagement was with Maharashtra. Jai was lucky with the toss which gave Bombay the first lease of the crease. Hindlekar and Kadri opened well to raise the score to 77 before they were separated. But two more wickets fell with the addition of 12 runs. Hindlekar's 29 and Kadri's 40 were the results of a great painstaking effort. Jai then played a masterly innings to collect 81 runs which helped Bombay to pile up the total of 308 runs. Khote and Divekar contributed 31 and 38 (not out) respectively. It was indeed creditable on the part of Datar, the Maharashtra bowler, to show the analysis of 32 overs, 5 maidens, 81 runs and 6 wickets in this innings.

Maharashtra started on their venture rather badly, losing three wickets for 61 runs. But Nimbalkar (29), Nazr Ali (63), Deodhar (32) and Deshmukh (42), playing a very stolid game, pushed up the score to 213 for 6 wickets—exactly 7 runs more than Bombay's total for that number. Their tail, however, failed, miserably, the last four batsmen being routed for an addition of 15 runs only. Kalapesi's 2 for 28 and Richard's 3 for 23 were the best bowling records on Bombay's side.

In the second innings again, Jai rose to great heights. He was really unfortunate in missing the coveted century by only 3 runs. Champak Mehta also played very well for his 78. The only other batsmen to punish the Maharashtra bowlers were Hindlekar (33) and Richards 24. Bombay's account was closed with 295 for the second venture, the match ending in a draw. But the lead which Bombay secured in the first innings gave them the right to fight in the next round.

W. I. States v. Gujarat

The fight between Western India States and Gujarat ended in a dismal defeat of the latter by 254 runs. The States compiled the big total of 348 runs of which S. H. M. Colah contributed 185. If the Gujarat fielders had given adequate support to their bowlers their opponent's score would never have crossed half of that number. Colah was dropped several times in his long and fruitful career.

As might be expected, Gujarat succumbed to the devastating attacks of the State bowlers for 144. Only two batsmen, Ismail and Surti, made a plucky show for their 50 and 30 respectively. Four and three wickets went to the respective bags of Amarsingh and Gurtu.

Thanks to the deadly bowling of Khanderao and Bham who captured 5 and 3 wickets respectively for 33 and 24 runs, Gujarat was able to dismiss the States for the small total of 154 runs in the latter's second innings. But they found themselves unequal to the task of collecting a large number of runs against the bowling of Amarsingh who produced the spectacular analysis of 13 overs, 5 maidens, 27 runs and 5 wickets. All that they could muster therefore was 104, in which their skipper, Godambe, carried his bat home for 37, the highest for his side.

Bombay v. Sind

The match between Bombay and Sind also proved inconclusive. But Bombay's big lead in the first innings again stood them in good stead, and which entitled them to enter the Zone final. Sind had a disastrous start, losing 5 wickets for 32 runs. Talpade was chiefly responsible for this massacre. Then Gopaldas (53), Harris (78) and Mascarenhas (28) made a very praiseworthy effort which saw their side with a respectable total of 230 runs. Talpade's bag of 7 wickets cost him a little less than 8 runs a piece—an excellent performance, indeed.

The Sind bowlers had, however, no terrors for the Bombay batsmen. Hindlekar and Kadri gave a fine start with 38 and 78 respectively. Then Champak Mehta played a bright innings of 96 runs and was really unfortunate in missing the century. Khote's unbeaten 47 was another creditable contribution. Bombay's total reached 369—a clear lead of 139 runs. Finding the battle lost, the Sind batsmen threw all caution and nervousness to the winds and gave Bombay a sound thrashing in their reply. With Aziz, Gulam Mahomed and Naoomal contributing 63, 51 and 103 not out respectively, they amassed 329 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and declared. In a period of prolific scoring, it was exceedingly creditable on the part of Khote to produce the analysis of 12.5 overs, 2 maidens, 50 runs and 4 wickets. When time was called, Bombay had made 105 for 2 wickets, Kadri contributing 53.

The Zone Final.

In the final match of the West Zone, Bombay produced astounding batting feats. No less than four centuries were recorded of which Kadri claimed one in each innings which is a record in the inter-provincial tournament. Batting first, Bombay compiled 243 runs, Kadri (105) and Wadkar (31) were the only batsmen to show any mastery over the States bowling. Amar Singh and Hari Mali captured 4 wickets each for 70 and 34 runs each. The States batsmen fared much worse, all going down for 181 runs. Manilal's plucky 63 deserves praise in such a plight.

As Amar Singh was unable to bowl on the final day owing to an attack of fever, the Bombay batsmen went all out to thrash the States bowlers mercilessly. Two wickets had fallen to him for 12 runs on the previous day. Batting with perfect freedom Kadri and Patel pushed up the total to 255 for the third wicket. When Jai applied closure, Bombay had piled up the huge score of 484 runs for 7 wickets, Kadri 114, Patel 121 (not out), Havewalla 103, Jai 47 and Richards 45 being the chief scorers on their side. Hari Mali and Kesari had bagged 5 and 3 wickets respectively for 129 and 115 runs respectively.

Considering the fact that it was impossible to knock up 547 runs within three and a quarter hours to win the match, and that several of the States players were either indisposed or injured, their captain, the Chief of Manavadar, decided to give a walk over to Bombay at that stage.

(Continued from Col. 2).

a high standard as in Newzealand although they have the advantage of better and harder grounds. We won our game against an Australian 'I quite 'comfortably."

The Maoris (the natives of Newzealand) were particularly kind to the visitors and at their request a special game was played against an All Maoris Team at Rotorua. They have presented the I. H. F. a beautifully carved shield to be used in India for Championship Games in any manner that the I. H. F. thinks fit.

The accounts show that a profit of Rs. 2,231-10-9 had been made from the tour. Out of the income Rs. 853-8-0 were forwarded to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Fund, which included a contribution of £5/5, from the Manawatu Hockey Association.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Mr Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Tarick Beg
Mr Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Kanz al Dowla
Mr Hammoo Sulleman's Dugael
Mr F B Burjorji's Stingaree
Dr S K Pillay's Moon Spark and Fair Play
Mr D D Chawan's Advocate
Mr H U Oswal's Artighil and Bahar Neel
Messrs Diai Ebrahim and Ebrahim Hamdal's Mahmood Beg
Mr Syed Fatah's Kanz al Muluk
Mr Osman Chotani's Sattam
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Turkish Flag (late Harjas), Krishna and Anant (late Abu Sirhan).
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Layik Pasha

The following additional Race has been framed for the 9th Day, Bombay Winter Meeting:—

THE GAYDON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Entries For New Year's Day Meeting

The following are the Entries for the Ninth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Wednesday, January 1.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Diamond's Greek Glen
Mrs M Clarke's Dalymount Park
Mr A Higgins' Dinos
Mr P D Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia
Mr Kelso's Centoi
Mr P B Avasia's Garcon and Sabrino
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A Ghatge's Draughtsman
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness, Abundance and On Time
Mr F H Mehta's Thracian Prince
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir
Mr Eve's Risque and Bedsocks

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr Diamond's Greek Glen
Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Maid of Orleans
Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer
Mr Kelso's Rambler
Mr P B Avasia's Bekorah
Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money
Mr A M Khairaz's Redress
Mr Roman's Turlogh
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance and Muscatel
Hon Sir H M Mehta's Ternlet
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron
Mr Eve's Earlston and Misty Dawn

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Diamond's Angelo and Grenadier (late Grandpapa)
Major C M Stewart's Single Star
Mrs J E Malone's Kilfinane
Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor
Mr N D Bagree's Benevento
Mr P D Bolton's Essex Lad
Mr Kelso's Doreda and Aurangzebe
Mr PB Avasia's Glen Gowan
Messrs B M Goculdas and T G Khattau's Mananna
Mr A M Khairaz's Francolin
Mr Gem's Achieve
Mr S E Pishori's Hero Worship
Mr Sion F Nessim's Cyprus City
Mr M D Petit's Natbay
Mr B K Pillay's Picaro
H E Lord Brabourne's Myrrh
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth and Mr Pip
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lucky Land and Date Tree
Mr Evo's Cash Sweep, Provence Rose, Aura, Inveralga and Marseilles
Messrs L S Lalwani and K S Malkan's Solar Barn

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Al Hamil
Mr F Sorabji's No Limit
Mr A M Khairaz's Waalim
Mr A Lookmanji's Darianoor and Breach
Mr Gem's Farat Prince
Mr Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq
Mr K Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha
Mr A C Ardeshir's Legion of Honour and Sarsam
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan
Mr C Temoolji's Hazima
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Kanda
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar
Mr M C Patel's Kabaila
Mr D D Chawan's Bushboos
Mr H U Oswal's Baharnoor
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani Ii and Ace of Hearts
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamin

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Mosul King and Emperor
Mr Haji Rajub's Imperial
Mr K N Multani's Nahab
Messrs D D Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's Serheed
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's Zoolum
Mr Mahomedalli's The Knut
Mr P B Avasia's Empire
Mr A M Khairaz's Amir and Al Ghazi
Mr Sion F Nessim's Dark Horse
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin
Mr Sayid Mahomed's Pailazaman
Mr A C Ardeshir's Aziza, Shogat Aziz and Sunspot
Mr Enus Kondaji's Quarry
Messrs H Tohalla and Mahomed Jasim's Eeda
Mr Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami
Mr Syed bin Oomer's Money Order
Dr S K Pillay's Dhib Shalwa
Mr. M C Patel's Danger
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubille, Harry Johnson and Waabil
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Royalty and Desert Prince

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Diamond's Reform (late Subhi Garara)
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Kannan
Mr Esmail Khalil's Mosul Prince
Mr Fahad Rummah's Suhama and Watchmaker II
Mr Nelson's Faddak
Mr Majid Tarfa's Valentine
Mr A Higgins' Faust
Raja Dhanrajgir's Faisal
Mr A K Hamad's Gold Mine
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Quality
Mr S S Chinoy's Kassab
Mr H C H Jusuh's Gog II
Mr Hoosein Alwan's Turkish Prince
Mr C N Permanand's Sharif
Mr K H Irani's Laffy
Mr A Lookmanji's Saaya
Mr Gem's Bright and Moofid Shammar
Mr Sion F Nessim's Zohal
Mr E D Pandole's Howel
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Marmora
Mr Syed Medhi's Up-to-Date
Messrs Syed Mahomed and R Kashibhoy's Young Bucknell
Mr S E E Sassoon's Honesty
Messrs S E E Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's Best Wish
Mr F A Banaji's Grey Prince
Mr H Tohalla's Dilemi
Mr Hamid Jamoor's Jewan
Messrs Hamid Jamoor and Ahmedali Mulla Hassan's The Leader
Mr Ghanim Sadulla's Yaroob
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Rathfan and Sheriyar
Messrs A H Ahmedbhoy and M M Talib's Samran
Mr M M Talib's King Ghazi and Lamington

(Continued In Col. 5)

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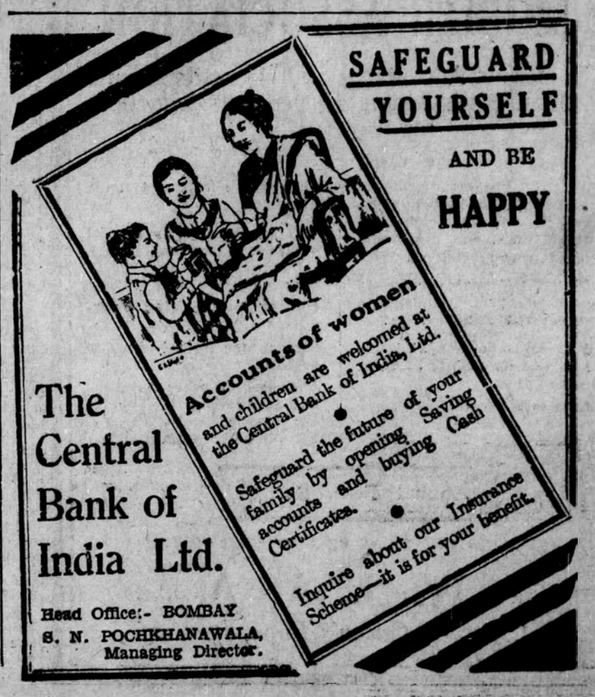
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 29, 1354
Parsi: Tir 21, 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
Hightide: 6-31 12-07
Lowtide: 6-35 18-12
Boxing Day: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Winter Meeting: Seventh Day
FRIDAY, December 27
Babu Rajendra Prasad to open All-India Village Industries Exhibition at G. T. Hostel grounds, 5-15 p.m.
S. S. 'Chitral' with mails from London of 12th instant due at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 28
Ramzan Id: Public Holiday
Banks closed.
Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.
Bombay Winter Meeting: Eighth Day.
S. S. 'Ranchi' with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 31
New Year's Eve: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, January 1
New Year: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—
Wall calendars from P. Kastia and Co., Proprietors of Zeophone Talking Machine Co.
A wall calendar from The Pioneer Fibre Co., Bombay.
A beautiful pocket Diary from Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jewellers and Dealers in Silks, Carpets and Curios, Bombay.

A MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan, a musical concert by the popular radio star Miss Tara Jan of Gadag, will be held to-night in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road from 7 to 9 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Diamond Jubilee of the Theosophical Society, Mr. Maneklal Vakil will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on "Intuition, Intelligence and Intellect."

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the Committee will be held at its office premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) to chalk out the programme for the Congress Golden Jubilee in the Ward.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"I Live My Life". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Midnight Tale." Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Gay Divorcee." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Old Man Rhythm" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 9 and 11-30 Morning.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

FREE CONCERT AT SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretary writes:—
The management of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd. announces to the public that there will be free concerts, one on Friday the 27th December at 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. by Shree Ramsangit Vidyalaya and the other (for only ladies) on Saturday the 28th December at 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. by the Sarda Sangit Vidyalaya.

CHILDREN'S CONGRESS JUBILEE AT KHAR

It has been decided by the Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association to celebrate the Congress Jubilee by having a Prabhat Pherri, organising Sports, opening a Library and Reading Room, and showing Educational Films to children.
Full programme and details could be had from either Shrimati Urmila Mehta or Sjt. M. J. Parmer, C/o "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

BENE ISRAEL CONFERENCE

The 13th Session of the Bene Israel Conference will be held in the hall of the Sir Elly Kadoori School, Mazagon on Saturday, the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BHARAT MITRA MANDAL

A meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at Gulalwadi at 9-30 p.m.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

The Sittings of the 21st Session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan will commence to-day at 2 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. On Friday and Saturday the 27th and the 28th December the sittings will be held at the same hour and place.
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, Bombay, will inaugurate the Sammelan.
Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. N. S. Subbarao, M.A., (Cantab), Barat-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, has kindly consented to preside.
The Sammelan, after passing the necessary resolutions, will split up into two sectional gatherings, viz. Poets' Conference and the Research Conference. Mr. D. R. Bendre, the Kannada poet, has been elected Chairman of the Poets' Conference and Mr. N. S. Rajapurohit, the research scholar, has been elected Chairman of the Research Conference.

ID MEETING AT NORTHBROOK GARDENS

A public meeting as held last year, will be held this year on the occasion of Id-Mubarak at 9 p.m. on 30th instant under the patronage of the Afghan Association in the Northbrook Garden alias Governor Baug, Grant Road, under the presidentship of H. E. Abdul Rehman Khan Saheb, Consul for Afghanistan, Bombay and other eminent citizens. Loud speakers will be installed. The Afghan Association cordially invites the Muslim brethren to attend the meeting.

From NEXT SATURDAY
(28th December)

You Cannot Have
BETTER than the BEST.
WE GIVE YOU THE BEST
And that is

KHOON-KA-KHOON

An Urdu Adaptation of
SHAKESPEARE'S
Greatest Play

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H-A-M-L-E-T

Never before has there been offered a production of such magnitude in theme on an Indian Screen
It plays upon the Emotions to the Limit.
Convincingly Acted

Starring
SORAB MODI
(Hamlet)
Beautiful NASEEM (Ophelia)
SHAMSHAD CHHAMIER
(Gertrude)

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And many Talented Artistes

Commencing at

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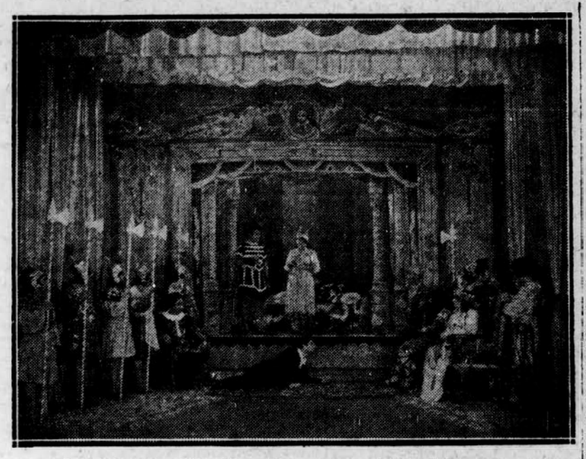
The Home of Best Pictures
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.
REMEMBER
SAT. 28th DEC.

THE CAPITOL
Daily 2 Performances
at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Prof. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
New Songs! New Dances!
New Acts! New Faces!
including the
Additional Attraction
FESTIVAL AT BALI
depicting native life of the lotus-eating inhabitants!
with its seductive women-haunting music-mysterious Rites!
ALSO CHARMING
RUTH HASSE
IN A DANCE WITH A
LIVING LEOPARD!
Free List Suspended



"Khun-Ka-Khun" forthcoming release at the Minerva.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 12 noon. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, with the B B C Wireless Chorus. 1-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Dance Music (records. 7-45 p.m. "Vaudeville." (A BBC Recorded Programme). 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. SB. Light Classical Music. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'The More We Are Together."* 8-30 p.m. London Counties v. New Zealand. Interval summary and a running commentary on the second half of the Rugby Union football match. Relayed from Twickenham. 9-15 p.m. The Central Band of H. M. Royal Air Force, Conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M. V. O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarter, Uxbridge. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. A recital by Vivian Langrish (Pianoforte.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

RAJEN BABU ARRIVES TO-DAY

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—
According to the latest advice received in this office, Babu Rajendra Prasad, is arriving in Bombay on Thursday, December 26 by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur which reaches V. T. at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Friday, December 27 as previously intimated.

K. "VILLA" ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association the Annual X'mas Tree and Sports will be held on the maidan adjoining the St. James Church of Scotland, Thana, to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. Dr. P. A. Dias President of the Bandra Municipality will preside.

"SHUBBAN'S VOICE'S" PRIZES FOR ARTICLES ON ISLAM

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen offers the prize of a book on Islam to any one who writes the best article on "Why I am a Muslim" or "Why I accepted Islam"; and another prize will be given to one who writes the best article on "What appeals to me in Islam" or "What is most attractive in Islam."
All the articles must be in English. No article must exceed three foolscap pages or be less than two. All the articles must be addressed to the editor 'Shubban's Voice.' Jamiat's office, 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3. The judgment of the editor will be final. The editor reserves the right of publishing one or all the articles received, in 'Shubban's Voice." The article must reach the editor before the 15th of January. The result will be announced on the 1st of February.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT MALAD

The Secretary of the Malad Congress Committee writes:—
Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President will pay a visit to Malad on Friday the 27th instant at 9 p.m. in Haridas Chawl near Malad Station to address the Bombay Suburban's Resident on the occasion of the Congress Jubilee.

Bombay, Wednesday.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

The Secretary of the Indian Industries Fair writes:—
The Indian Industries Fair Exhibition will remain open from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. from to-day and trams for Girgaum and Bori Bunder will run till 12 midnight.
Those merchants who wish to exhibit their goods in the Committee Stalls should send their goods to the Exhibition Office. The Committee appointed by the Exhibition will award Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates to Stall Holders and to Manufacturers according to the quality of the product they exhibit.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF DHARAMSEY THACKERSEY HIGH SCHOOL

The Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School, Girgaon, celebrated its annual prize distribution under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Patkar Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court on Sunday last at the People's Jinnah Hall. After the welcome song, recitations and dialogues, the Superintendent, Mr. Joglekar, read the report of the school. Mrs. Shantabai Patkar then distributed prizes to the winners in the sports and other competitions.
After a vote of thanks and the national song the proceedings terminated. At night the students staged the drama "Varta-Vihar."

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road (Cow Lane) to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. on "Social Government."

Miss Do-Lia-Kin, a Chinese acrobat from Shanghai, whose feats are much appreciated in the "Tropical Express" Revue now showing at the Capitol.

Zamindar" Of Lahore

The General Secretary of the Majlis Ittehad-o-Tarqqi, Lahore, writes:—
It was in last September that the Punjab Government demanded a fresh security of Rs. 7,000 from the daily "Zamindar" of Lahore (including Rs 2,000 from the Press in which the paper was printed). This means a heavy fine of eleven thousand as the former security of the "Zamindar" amounting to Rs. 4,000 has been forfeited to the Government.
The history of the "Zamindar" is an interesting tale of the hard struggle for the freedom of the Indian Press.
Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the Proprietor and Editor of the "Zamindar", who is highly respected in the Muslim circles for his faithful and fearless advocacy of the Muslim cause and who is a staunch believer in the Hindu-Muslim unity for the freedom of India, has earned a unique record in the history of Urdu Journalism. Perhaps no English or vernacular paper of India can claim superiority to the "Zamindar" so far as heavy penalties in the shape of forfeiture of Printing Press and demand of fresh securities in addition to imprisonment of the Editor of the above paper for a good number of years, are concerned. The "Zamindar" has been subjected to a loss of about two lacs during the last twenty-five years, whereas Maulana Zafar Ali Khan at his advanced age is even now leading the life of a detenu with no subsistence allowance according to his social position and station of life.
The members of the Punjab Muslim Association, Bombay have presented a purse of about Rs. 1,000 to Chaudhri Ghulam Haider Khan. The General Manager of the "Zamindar", in token of their regard for the meritorious services of the "Zamindar" and the sacrifices of its talented Editor. The Association should be credited for its praiseworthy contribution.
Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of the "Hilal" an Urdu daily of Bombay is going to publish a special "Zamindar" number before the Id festival. The net profit of this number will be contributed to the "Zamindar" Relief Fund. "Hilal" is the first Urdu paper which has set a practical example of giving monetary help to its Lahore contemporary in its present trouble.
I trust that the Muslims of India and particularly the admirers and readers of the "Zamindar" will rise to the occasion and not fail to collect the required amount of security on the happy occasion of Id. Let this temporary suspension of the publication of the "Zamindar" come to an end and enable it to proclaim truth as heretofore.

FLAG IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 25.
The flag day organised by the Madras District Congress Committee in connection with Congress Golden Jubilee Celebrations commenced to-day, volunteers going round the city selling miniature national flags priced quarter anna.—A. P.

According to a Government resolution on the report of the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1935, the year was distinctly a more healthy one for the cattle of the province than the two previous years. Rinderpest was responsible for the heaviest mortality.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Mayor And Resignation

Apropos of the suggestion made in some quarters that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, should resign the mayoralty in view of the throwing out of the two resolutions by the Corporation in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Nariman's contention, it is understood, is that the occasion for his resignation has not arisen, because there has not been any conflict between the Congress and the Corporation. The latter had not done anything, which would lower the prestige of the Congress but had refused to do something which would have enhanced the prestige of that body. If an occasion did arise when there was conflict between the Congress and the Corporation, he would, it appears, certainly tender his resignation. Besides he had been expecting that the Special B.P.C.C. meeting on Sunday last would make a pronouncement on the subject. If a mandate had been issued by that body that he should resign or for the matter of that if there had been even a suggestion to that effect he would have resigned; but nothing of the sort was done.

No Reduction

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company does not propose to reduce the monthly charges for meter hire for electric installations. Some time ago a resolution was passed by the Municipal Corporation requesting the B. E. S. and T. Co. to reduce the monthly charges for meter hire for electric installations from annas eight to annas four only. In reply, the B. E. S. and T. Co. informs the Corporation that the present rental charge barely covers the cost of providing and maintaining the meters in service and that the rental charge is as low as any prevailing throughout the Presidency, although other licensees have in addition a fixed minimum charge payable by the consumer whether energy is used or not. No such charge is made by the B. E. S. and T. Co.

BIRTH CONTROL NOT AGAINST NATURE.

Mrs. Sa[illegible] Fallacy Of Theory

(From a Correspondent)
BARODA, By mail.
"It is a sin to burden the country with weak and sickly children," said Mrs. Sanger, President of the Birth Control International Information Centres, before a large gathering of ladies at Baroda.
A public meeting of the women of Baroda was arranged by Mrs. Wadia, the Standing Committee Member, of the All-India Women's Conference, Baroda, on Saturday last at the Hind Vijay Gymkhana ground. Lady Krishnamachari, Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Dr. Miss Bana, Mrs. S. V. Mukerjee, Miss Batliwala, Miss Needham, Dr. Miss Hoffman and Dr. Mrs. Patil were among those who attended the meeting.
Lady Krishnamachari presided over the meeting.
Mrs. Sanger in the course of her speech said that leprosy, tuberculosis, and insanity are generally due to frequent pregnancies in women. Hence there should be control over birth.
Continence in which Gandhiji believes is indeed the ideal method but it is not a practical one. The methods of control should be taught through birth control clinics.
It is argued that this sort of control is not natural. But this is no argument. Many other things go against nature. The use of the spectacles and artificial set of teeth also go against nature. Man has developed his mind and he has realised now that self-preservation is the first law in nature.
After the lecture many questions were asked by some of the ladies which were satisfactorily answered by Mrs. Sanger.
Dr. Patil gave a short report of the work done by the Birth Control Clinic at Baroda and thanked the lecturer.

Dr. Ambedkar Invited To Id Prayers

Hakim Abu Yusuf Isphahani and Mr. Mahomed Zakaria Maniar in the course of a letter to Dr. Ambedkar state:—
We request you to be gracious enough to accept one more invitation at the forthcoming Eid festival on the 27th or 28th December to attend the prayer at the Esplanade Maidan accompanied by all your friends and comrades as well as other interested persons whatever their caste, creed and colour may be.
We are convinced that by your presence in the company of your friends and associates you will see the magnanimity of Islamic teachings which place above all the great doctrine of human equality and fellowship irrespective of caste, creed and colour.
We also wish to communicate to you and to your friends that ample provisions have been made at the Esplanade Maidan to look after comfort and convenience of the visitors and that no stone will be left unturned to make them feel homely at this happy occasion.

WARNING TO CIVIC BODIES

Expenditure On Congress Jubilee

KISHANGANJ (Purnea), December 25.
It is understood under instructions from higher authority the local executive has intimated the Chairman of the Municipality and Local Board that any expenses incurred by these bodies towards celebration of Congress Jubilee will not be passed by Government auditor and will be treated as surcharge.—A. P.

MANDVI CONGRESS

A general meeting of the Committee will be held at its office premises at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Thursday) to fix the programme for the Congress Golden Jubilee.

FEEDING OF POOR ON JUBILEE OCCASION

MADRAS, Dec. 25.
Congressmen are making elaborate preparation for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. The city and mofussil programme has been chalked out for the celebrations.
The city programme includes processions, feeding of the poor, sports and social, to which members of other political parties will be invited, and a mass meeting at Tilakghat.
The Congress Party councillors in the Madras Corporation have contributed Rs. 250 in this connection and requested the authorities to spend it for feeding the poor.—A.P.

Jubilee Committee For Mangalore

(From A Correspondent).
MANGALORE, (By Mail).
The Jubilee Committee formed by the District Congress Committee met in the Congress House on 20th instant, when Mrs. Kamaladevi was elected President of the Committee unanimously.

Kotri To Celebrate Congress Jubilee

KARACHI, Dec. 24.
The Kotri Municipality has decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.
A sum of Rs. 50 has been sanctioned for meeting the expenses in this connection.—United Press.

Shadadpur And Congress Jubilee

KARACHI, Dec. 25.
The Shadadpur Municipality has decided to celebrate the Congress Jubilee celebrations by hoisting National Flag on the Municipal buildings and illuminating them.—United Press.

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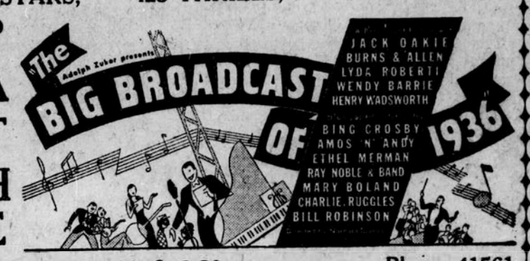

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1935

MAHASABHA AND CASTE

The Poona session of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is to be held on Saturday next, will be confronted, probably for the first time, with the problem of attempting a radical reconstruction of Hindu society. And it is obvious that, if the Mahasabha tackles the problem successfully, it will emerge a much stronger body than it is to-day. Ever since its inception the Mahasabha has striven to safeguard, almost exclusively, the interests of Hindus in the distribution of political power in any scheme of reforms. In other words it has been attempting to do for the Hindus what the Muslim communal conferences have been attempting to do for the Muslims. Conflict between the rival bodies was often the inevitable result of such exclusive communal efforts. But speaking at present only of the Mahasabha, it did not seem to have realised that, if only it had given to the question of Hindu social reconstruction, to the task of ridding it of some of its anti-social and anti-national customs, a tithe of the attention it gave to the question of Hindu seats in the Councils, it would have been to-day a far more influential body, politically and socially, than it is to-day.

Harijans' Demand

Now the Mahasabha is confronted with the consequences of its past neglect. Thousands of Harijans are seriously considering if it will not be to their advantage to renounce their ancestral religion. It may be most unwise on their part to do so. We think it is. But the fact is there, ugly and unmistakable. The Harijans' demand is now pitched higher than it ever was. Realising that untouchability is but an aggravated form of the "touch-me-not-ism" of the caste system as it now prevails, Harijans demand that the whole system must perish of which they are the worst victims. Here, again, it is unwise for Harijans to add to the difficulties of abolishing untouchability by so demanding the abolition of caste as if that were the condition of their not renouncing their religion. But that fact, too, is there and stares the Hindus in the face, that many Harijans make such a demand to-day and many more may join them ere long. Nay, a number of caste-Hindu reformers, including eminent leaders like Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, have joined in the demand and pressed it upon the Mahasabha. In these circumstances it wil be the height of unwisdom on the part of that body to dismiss the subject as being outside its scope or on any other frivolous ground.

A Modest Proposal

A conference of Hindu Sabhaites in Bombay recently adopted a resolution, to be moved at the Mahasabha session, urging the abolition of the caste system. But this resolution was considered by some as being outside the constitution of the Mahasabha, and it has, therefore, been so revised as to bring it within the purview of the Mahasabha. It is said that Mr. M. R. Jayakar will move it at the Poona session. The revised resolution urges, not the abolition of caste, but a slackening of its rigour and under it the Mahasabha "declares itself to be in favour of complete liberty of inter-marriage between all sections of the Hindu community," including not only Harijans but also Lingayats and Jains. It will be a great thing if the Mahasabha under the presidentship of Fundit Malaviya accepts even the revised resolution. But if the anti-caste reformers are earnest enough, they should be able to advance their cause considerably by their own efforts, whatever attitude is taken up by the Mahasabha. It will, however, be to the advantage of the Mahasabha itself if it adopts the resolution at its Poona session.

Fascism And India

The series of articles on the "Evolution of Fascism", which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago, have now been republished by the author, Mr. K. T. Shah, in pamphlet form. Mr. Shah's analysis of the growth and progress of this much-talked-of social phenomenon of our days is as searching as it is carefully documented; and his summing-up, particularly in the section entitled "Gains and Losses," is fair and judicious, as behoves a scientific writer. In Italy, the movement has reached its apex, and provided an object-lesson, which has been acted upon, with varying success, in several European countries; but in none so thoroughly, —perhaps so extravagantly—as in Germany. The Nazi brand of Nationalism lacks the suavity and persuasiveness of the Italian; though, stripped to its element, the Fascist type is no less cruel and aggressive than any form of this development in practice. The movement, Mr. Shah is right in pointing out, has a great appeal, in weak and backward countries, conscious of their inherent advantages, and yet aware of their powerlessness to develop fully those advantages, while some external power rules their destiny. The case for a Fascist eruption is, therefore, nowhere so formidable as, perhaps, in this unhappy and much-divided country; and the author makes no secret of his own apprehension that, under certain leadership and for particular objectives, Fascism would be irresistible in this country. His able analysis of the forces that work for and against this tendency provides a very solid fare for every thoughtful citizen, conscious of the 'malaise' of his age and of his country. But the faith of Mr. Shah in such leaders of the people as Mahatma Gandhi or Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is no isolated or empty trust in individual heroes: that such leaders of the country will, when the hour of destiny rings, not only provide a social philosophy—but also a line of action, that will bring emancipation appreciably nearer than it seems to-day. The warning implicit in this pamphlet is, of course, not ill-conceived nor unnecessary; but we would not exaggerate such dangers, which have a nasty trick of becoming preponderant the more one thinks about them.

Japanese Art

Prof. Yonejiro Noguchi's lecture on Japanese Art at the Bombay University seemed to illustrate more the poet's individual philosophy of life than the specific distinction of Japanese art. It is true that there was mention in his speech of his personal reaction to the paintings of famous Japanese artists. It is also true that at the end of the lecture he generalised about "the greatest worth of our Oriental Art." But Japanese art is not "Oriental" art. And, his listeners at the University, naturally, expected helpful information about the qualities which peculiarly distinguished Japanese from, say, Indian art—as he distinguished in the interview with our representative, for example, the Japanese flowers from Indian flowers

His poetic reactions to the work of the famous Japanese painters appeared, moreover, far too personal to enlighten Indian artists and exponents of art. Perhaps, his lecture was not meant to be informative in that sense. We must, therefore, think closely and dispassionately about the sentiments on which he, evidently, based his general observations on Japanese art. He sees in the sculptures and paintings of Japan "the amalgamation of religion and art." He seemed to maintain that there is "no true art which has no direct relation to our own living." Art has to "cultivate our minds and enrich our souls." The collective outlook and the social purpose as well as contact with every day life are obviously implied in these sentiments. And, yet it is "self-expression" he would admire, and see "artists like tight rope-walkers moving safely or unsafely on the single silver wire of the monotony of Japanese life.'

The conclusion is, more or less, unavoidable. Prof. Noguchi's poetic sentiments reveal the philosophic postulates of individualism unrelated and alien to the social spirit which accomplished in the sculptures and paintings in Japanese temples the perfect "amalgam of religion and art." The fundamental values of art remain constant. If Prof. Noguchi could have endeavoured to estimate, Japanese distinction in art on the basis of those values, Japanese art would have been nearer to the artists and exponents of art in India. They are eager to understand Japanese art in terms of art and its social environment, not in terms of poetic philosophy.

JAPAN'S MISSION

Impressions Of Yone Noguchi's Broadcast

(By "Observateur")

The speech of the Japanese poet, Mr. Yone Noguchi, broadcast by the Bombay Station last Friday, could not fail to disappoint many of us who cherished the illusion that the poet would contribute to the understanding of the cultural life of a country that, whatever reputation it has succeeded in building up as a distinctly militarist-imperialist Power, appeals to the imagination through its artistic individuality.

Touch Of Irony

Mr. Noguchi, on the contrary, offered us apologetics in behalf of, if one might say so, the Japanese War Office—a tribute one takes it, to the enterprise of Herr Minister Goebbels of German propaganda. The poet seemed preoccupied, throughout his speech, with such washed-out questions as Japan's adaptation of Western 'civilization' (in its popular, not intellectualist, interpretation). Japanese patriotism, his country's mission of peace and the Emperor worship. Of the "Japanese's simplicity in act and living from which Idealism flows" nothing but the phrase echoed the poet's response to our sense of disappointment.

Mr. Noguchi obviously thinks that we lack in the simple intellectual equipment which could enable us to understand the general Japanese situation and he has gone out of his way in the manner of the charming Japanese courtesy to enlighten us about the Japanese achievement. If so, the situation created by his speech is ironic enough because, apart from our ignorance of the Japanese situation, Reuter is at this moment furnishing us with news that underlines the poet's utterances: Mr. Noguchi might compose one of his prose-poems out of this raw material of tragi-comedy.

Civilization

What is civilization? Mr. Noguchi is a poet and he ought to discriminate between the so-called civilization represented by the external shell of collective life of the West and the achievement that exists on the intellectual plane and not muddle the two with a patriotic gesture. This could be easily illustrated: Take Japanese culture. Is it the plans of the military clique running the government, commercial dumping, sweated labour, the poverty, squalor and gentleness of the Japanese masses or is it Japanese sense of individuality, Japan's aesthetics, its water colours, its flair for reducing the routine of life to the pretty ritual?

A Japanese Water-Colour

That Japan has imbibed the so-called Western civilization with its technique of commercial imperialism and even surpassed in it is only too obvious. The students of international affairs have nothing but admiration for Japan's military and diplomatic leaders who would any day outduce the fiercest Duce and outhit Hitler with an added touch of 'naivete' and logical honesty. They admire the tactics with which Japan is penetrating the spheres of influence in South America, Siam, Tibet, all the world over, and beating Europe on her own ground. It is a sinister, cynical admiration. We admire, too, the heroism of Japanese soldiers who get their bodies blown to bits with hand grenades in an effort to break through the Chinese barbed wire and the charm of the daughters of Japan who dip their scented handkerchiefs in human blood and offer them to youthful patriots. . . . . .

We Admire . . . . .

We admire Japanese ambition and their will-to-live in the same cynical spirit. But our frail Indian nerves, nourished by generations of one of the gentlest cultures in the world, are shattered when we picture a youngman with a jiujutsued, fractured spine because the poor devil cast a slur on Japanese honour by denounc-

(Continued on page 8, Colm. 7.)

Science And Industry

It Is The Duty Of Scientists To Minister To The Practical Needs Of Humanity

By K. F. NARIMAN. I.

Some business-like practical remarks, made at the meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences, recently held in Bombay, deserve to be carefully noted and commented upon. The presence of Sir C. V. Raman, one of the greatest research scholars and scientists of the present age, in this industrial and commercial, as well as educational, centre like Bombay, has once again revived the interesting and rather intricate old question as to the exact relations between Science and Industry. The blind and devoted votaries of Science maintain that the object of the several years of patient pursuit, to obtain a particular result or objective of research work in the laboratories, and experiments outside, should be for mere abstract knowledge, in other words pure Science for Science's sake alone, and not with any ulterior or applied objective.

Science For Progress

On the other hand, more practical men of the world, engaged in business or material pursuits, contend that experiments and discoveries of Science should lead to further development of worldly progress; these laboratories and experiments should in course of time give some tangible results, capable of enhancing the material wealth and resources of the land: according to them, the aim and object of all human efforts and human endeavours should be to increase the happiness, comforts, joys and amenities of life and bring them within reach of all normal human beings, so as to raise the general standard of human existence. "Knowledge above Wealth" is the philosopher's dream; "Science for Wealth" is the businessman's motto. In the Academy of Indian Science held in Bombay, the former view was urged to some extent by a scientist, Sir C. V. Raman; whereas the latter was voiced by the Vice-Chancellor as well as the Governor. The same controversy is raging in a different form with regard to the Tata Research Science Institute at Bangalore, of which Sir C. V. Raman is the Chief Director.

Tata Institute

There are many amongst its well-wishers who complain that the object of the original donor, Sir Jamshedji Tata, has not yet been carried out and fulfilled. He was a great industrialist and a practical businessman of the world, and not merely a philosopher or scientist. His primary object in founding this great institute was ultimately to lead, through this long and laborious process of laboratory research, to new discoveries, and thus bring to the surface, the hitherto unknown hidden valuable treasure, that is lying in crude form, and convert and transform this "dust and mineral stone and apparent vegetable garbage" into so many new industrial, commercial and marketable products and commodities, and gradually in course of years develope and expand new indigenous industries. He hoped that by this process, he could enable India, not only to become economically and industrially independent, but even to make her one of the principal manufacturing centres and suppliers of the world. The Research Science Institute was, as it were, to supplement the great industrial works —the Tata Iron and Steel Works. One was to be the 'Magic-House' at Bangalore for new discoveries and magical transformations; and the other to be a 'Power House' at Jamshedpur, for developing and giving a proper and marketable shape and form to these magical discoveries. One discovers, another developes. Viewing it from this industrial and commercial point of view, friendly critics complain that nearly twenty-five years have elapsed since the establishment of the Research Institute and the actual precious 'gifts' conferred to the country in the form of new additional indigenous industries and products are not in proportion to the large amount spent, and the most valuable time, labour and energy devoted by the best scientific talents in the country.

Scientist's Duty

The scientists treat this criticism, at times, with supreme contempt, looking down upon these "pigmies" of the earth from their etheral academic heights, and sometimes when they condescend to reply, they with a philosophical and a dignified gesture, point to the enormous and ununderstandable and even undecipherable, formulas and reports, statistics and analyses, that are piled up in the archives of the Institute, adding to the academical splendour and the literary and scientific value of the Institute. But from the business man's point of view, all this is absolutely useless to the average man of the world, neither satisfying the greed of the wealthy industrialists, nor appeasing the hunger of the starving millions. Hence the general appeal to the scientists to descend from his ethereal, intellectual, academical heights to the practical and material world and look about the actual state of affairs outside the four walls of his dingy laboratories and make his contribution to the solution of the economic, social and political problems, some of which at least he has been inadvertently instrumental in creating and multiplying. Scientists are not like hermits, abdicating the outside world and passing their time in meditation and spiritualism in a hermitage, working only for the salvation of souls and preparing for the existence in the other world. Scientists are essentially of this world: they have both to create and solve most intricate world problems. Pure science, after undergoing long labours and patient process of research and experiments in laboratories, should ultimately be applied for service of the Humanity. The discoveries, howsoever great and marvellous, will have no value and worth, from the layman's point of view, if allowed to remain in an abstract form as an additional acquisition or ornament to the laboratories alone.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

INDIA AND CHINA

The impressions of her recent visit to China as recounted by Miss Muriel Lester throw some interesting light on the new republic and the tendencies noticeable there. It is yet another proof of Mahatma Gandhi's universal personality that Miss Lester found the Chinese taking a keen interest in the views and philosophy of the greatest man of India. It is also interesting to note that at the same time as Mahatma Gandhi is launching his village uplift scheme, social workers in China, too, are engaged in a similar task. Miss Lester saw many "rural reconstruction centres where educated young men who had given up desires for easy and luxurious ways of life had thrown in their lot with the impoverished peasants." We need hardly add that it is in this way alone that our social workers can succeed in their attempts to improve the lot of the poor villagers. They have to be approached from within their ranks and not from a pedestal or a platform.

CONGRESS AGENCY IN BRITAIN

With reference to the reported formation of a body in London, called the "Indian National Congress in Great Britain", Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has issued a statement to the effect that the A. I. C. C. Office has no knowledge of this and "it deprecates the use of the name of the Congress in this way without any official authority." It is quite natural for Indians in England to help the Congress cause in an organized manner. But it is no help but a disservice to the Congress to mislead the public by assuming its name without any authority from it. The A. I. C. C. Office on its part should no longer delay starting an authorized Congress Agency in Britain, as there must be a large number of Indians there anxious to serve the Congress in an authoritative manner.

BIRTH CONTROL

In referring to a committee Mr. M. R. Masani's resolution on birth control without accepting its principle, the Bombay Municipal Corporation perhaps resorted to its customary dilatory tactics. But it is something that this body did not kill the resolution downright. Some of the speeches on the subject were most unedifying, particularly that of Prof. Soares. And the debate on the whole lends support to Mrs. Sanger's observation, made to our representative, that many men in India have little sympathetic understanding of women's needs. But the voting shows that the supporters of birth control have no reason to be disappointed. Time is on their side, and ere long their opponents will look foolish in the eyes of the public, if not their own. The advent of that day can be hastened if the doctors who believe in the movement as in a mission give free advice on the subject whenever and wherever it is desirable to do so.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE

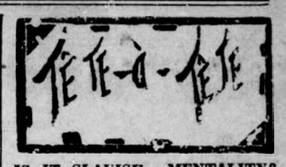
Mr. Romain Rolland's message to the Congress is indicative of its wide influence even outside India. India's freedom, the distinguished writer says, is the ardent desire of all the "free spirits in the world who have love of justice and humanity at heart." But, unfortunately, many people who ardently love freedom and justice for themselves and would die for those blessing are foremost in depriving others of both. However, such people cannot long resist the tide of Indian independence. The longer the current is thwarted, the worse will be the fate of the barriers that thwart it.

NATION'S LOYALTY

To become irresistible the tide should swell both in volume and strength. Or, in plainer terms, the Congress should be even more representative of the people than it is to-day and its programme, too, needs to be more dynamic. From this point of view, we cordially welcome the numerous manifestations of popular loyalty to the Congress on the occasion of its Jubilee. We particularly welcome the tendency among workers and peasants to organise themselves under Congress auspices and with the help of Congress leaders. The nation-wide Jubilee celebrations should convince every Indian that Congress alone represents the country as a whole and will continue to lead, as it has led, its struggle for complete independence.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

The deputation of the Zanzibar Indians that met Sir G. S. Bajpai at Delhi on Tuesday should help the Government of India in getting detailed and up-to-date information about the Indian position in the Protectorate before sending their despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State. The deputation is also expected to make some specific demand, not the least important of which is the abolition of the Clove Growers' Association. It justly contends that the monopolistic character of this body, on account of which even the London Chamber of Commerce has refused to recognize it, is calculated to close all avenues of trade to Indians, whose money and labour were responsible for the opening of the Protectorate. Even the Government of India should be convinced that the Indian case is as strong as it could be; and it behoves them to stand up for it as much in their own interests as those of the Indians in the Protectorate.



IS IT SLAVISH MENTALITY?

Presentation of Addresses to Govt. Officials.

—Headlines.

The question, we propose "a la" Sir Boman Behram, should be referred to some General Purposes Committee or other. It is always safer to deal with such inconveniently obvious questions in that way.

* * * *

In the course of his Christmas address His Holiness the Pope says the world is "darkened with menacing clouds."

And the Vatican being so near the Imperial City, we hope His Holiness is aware of the origin of the darkest of these clouds.

* * * *

But apparently he is not; for he refers to "the Godless movement in Russia which is spreading in the world and the persecution of Catholicism in Mexico," and forgets to mention the persecution of a Christian nation by another nation, also professing Christian faith.

* * * *

Karachi is said to have started waging a war against slums in that city.

We in Bombay, however, are still considering the advisability of considering the possibility of enforcing some mild sanctions against the enemy.

* * * *

This year England is said to have had the worst pre-Christmas weather for many years.

No wonder, too, with the political storm caused by Sir Samuel Hoare's alleged blunder coming just a week earlier.

* * * *

Hindu Sabha and Caste System.

—Headline.

They have one thing in common—the need for their early abolition.

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald is likely to contest a seat that will shortly fall vacant owing to a member resigning from the Commons on grounds of ill-health.

If Mr. MacDonald succeeds in winning the bye-election it would mean substituting a sick man with a man of whom almost every one is sick.

* * * *

In a speech at Muzaffarpur, Doctor Moonje "traced the history of the steady and gradual decay of the Hindu population."

He was, of course, characteristically modest about his own brilliant efforts in this direction.

* * * *

"It was now high time," he said, "for the Hindus to organize themselves on right lines and this could be done by receiving training in a military college which he proposed to establish very soon."

But we had thought Dr. Moonje's Hindu Mahasabha was quite sufficient for the job.

* * * *

Asked if the college would admit Muslims as well, he said, it would be a purely Hindu institution with a national spirit.

And under the aegis of the British Commander-in-Chief?

Dr. Moonje has queer notions about national institutions if he thinks they flourish in an atmosphere charged with communalism.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" is very angry with a student (aged 18, it specifically mentions, as if it was an offence under the Cr. Law Amendment Act). The charge is "indecorous language used about the Taluqdars" to whom, the paper adds, giving proof of its good taste, he "is in debt to the extent of a scholarship."

* * * *

Now this ungrateful youth could learn something—in fact, a lot—about gratitude and the philosophy of "he who pays the piper calls the tune" from our Lucknow confrere.

* * * *

But the "Pioneer", we are afraid, has touched a ticklish question—nay a stinging question like a hornets' nest.

* * * *

Suppose some one emphasized that

(1) The landlords are in debt to the cultivators to the extent of all their material belongings,

(2) Englishmen in India are in debt to Indian peasants and workers to the extent of much of the wealth of England,

and that (3) "Pioneer" itself is in debt to the student concerned to the extent of one anna per day (provided, of course, he cares to buy a copy of the paper daily.)

* * * *

Composer: "What do you think of my song?"

Critic: "It needs ventilating."

Composer: "What do you mean?"

Critic: "The air's bad."

Terrific Train Crash On Christmas Eve

20 Persons Killed & 80 Injured?

Berlin Express Safe But Local Train Reduced To Smithereens

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, December 25.

Twenty persons are reported to have been killed, and eighty injured in a railway collision near Grossheringen, in Thuringia, when an express from Berlin crashed into a stationary local train.

There was a terrific crash and a number of cars of the local train were smithereened. The terrible cries of the injured who were penned in the debris rent the night air.

Rescue trains, doctors and ambulances rushed to the spot, and bitter cold added to the sufferings of the victims. None of the passengers of the Express were injured.

The signals, it is alleged, were against the Express but another version of the accident declares that the Express was switched on to the wrong track. Most of the casualties are from villagers who were paying Christmas eve visits to friends and relatives.

Parcels of Christmas presents, gay paper wrappings, and children's toys were scattered on the railway tract among the debris and the injured.

HOW IT OCCURRED

(Though Indian Allied News.)

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

A terrible railway disaster has marred the Christmas festivities in Germany.

When the Frankfurt Express from Berlin reached Grossheringen, between Halle and Erfurt, it crashed into a local train. The latter was drawn up on the bridge across the river Saale. There was a terrific impact and many of the coaches were telescoped.

Twenty of the passengers were killed instantly and eighty were injured. Thirty of the injured are in a very serious condition.

FRENCH DISASTER RECALLED.

The disaster recalls a tragic coincidence for it was during the Christmas holidays in France two years ago that one of the most terrible railway accidents took place. Some 220 passengers, in a train full of holiday makers were killed and over three hundred injured at Lagny when the Paris-Strasburg Express collided with another train about 20 miles from Paris.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Great Abyssinian Offensive Begins

ITALIAN THREAT TO EGYPTIAN RED CROSS MISSION

DIRE-DAWA, Dec. 12.

There is official news of the bombing of Dassie. This town was bombed with only four Italian aeroplanes and not 25 as I have reported before, the palace being destroyed and 8 men killed and 80 wounded. The Emperor and the Crown Prince were both there and 50 bombs were thrown by these four aeroplanes after which they were forced to retire under heavy fire. There is no mention in this official news of the Emperor bringing down any aeroplane.

The Italian aeroplanes are busy everywhere bombing in the northern front.

The great Abyssinian offensive started last Thursday, but great secrecy prevails by orders of the Emperor who is himself gone there. Strict orders are issued to see that no news leaks out and the fighting is going on.

Official confirmation of the recapture of Korrahe and Gar-le-Gube is announced from official sources at Addis-Ababa.

The French have shown their peace proposals to Mr. Peterson, head of the Abyssinian branch. They intend giving a big part of Ogadain to the Italians very near the British territory and upto Axum which is to be returned back to the Abyssinians by the Italians and to whitewash this deal Italy will give an outlet to the sea to Abyssinia. I was present when the Abyssinian officials of Dire-Dawa were reading these radio messages and they simply laughed at the proposals.

ITALIAN THREAT TO RED CROSS MISSION.

Italians have warned the Egyptian Red Cross Missions that they will not respect the Red Cross flag if they find the Abyssinians have taken shelter in the town of Harrar. As this is only an excuse for bombing Harrar, so the Abyssinian authorities have ordered evacuation of Harrar completely. All the inhabitants have been ordered to leave and the British Indian merchants and Arabs and Somali British subjects have all been ordered to vacate Harrar within seven days, and the town will only remain empty so that no excuse is left for the Italians. As things are going on we are afraid our turn will come next and we all may be ordered to evacuate.

For Nagpur Liberal Federation

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Mr. T. R. Venkattarama Sastri, President-elect of the Indian National Liberal Federation left for Nagpur this morning by the Grand Trunk Express.

The Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri also left for Nagpur by the same train.—A.P.

PEACEFUL GERMANY

Nazi Dope For People Through Deputy's Speech

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Dec 24.

Christmas editions of German newspapers feature instances of unrest in other parts of the world, and compare them to conditions in Germany which are described as extremely peaceful.

Herr Hitler's deputy Herr Hess, in his Christmas speech to Germans abroad, referred to the "protraced peace" enjoyed in his country, and said he never thought a year ago that Germany would be able, in the midst of an excited world, to continue her peaceful reconstruction forward.

Herr Hess could not foresee that a kind fate would enable the Leader to announce so soon the freedom of the Germans and German Armaments, and that with his terrific energy he would drive that rearmament forward to the pitch of perfection reached to-day.

Herr Hess concluded that—our thoughts go out to those who are fighting for Germany in distant lands and not the least to the Germans in Austria who are suffering for their faith.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

V. C. For Late Capt. Godfrey Maynell

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

"The London Gazette" announces the following awards for gallant and distinguished service in action in connection with the recent Mohmand Operations.

VICTORIA CROSS: The late Captain Godfrey Meynell, (5th Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guards), 12th Frontier Force Regiment, for most conspicuous gallantry and extreme devotion to duty while operating against the Mohmand tribesmen on September 29. 1935.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER: Captain Francis John Doherty, I. M. S., attached 5/12 Frontier Force Regiment, and Lieutenant Godfrey John Hamilton 5/12 Frontier Force Regiment.

MILITARY CROSS: Lieutenant James Napier Desmond Tylor, 3rd Light Battery Royal Artillery.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR BRAVERY: Field Gunner Ernest Albert Thomas, 3rd Light Battery Royal Artillery

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS: Flying Officer William Donald Anderson.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL: Leading Aircraftman Bertram Alfred Dorrell.

LORD CARSON LEAVES £150,205

RUGBY Dec. 24.

Among the will proved are those of Lord Dysart who left £210,431,1, and Lord Carson whose estate is valued at £150,205. Death duties to a total of £100,882,3 have been paid on Lord Dysart's estate.

The Exchequer has been benefited from several exceptionally large estate in the present financial year though the record of last year is not likely to be equalled. Receipts from Estate Duties upto December 14. were £609.900-00 compared with £570,850,00 upto corresponding date of 1934 and budget estimate for the whole year was £800.000.00.—B. O. W.

An Amraoti message states that the sister of the late Dr. Mahaisalkar, who was washed away in a river while he was going to attend a patient, a few months back, accidentally fell in a well while drawing water and was drowned.

Egyptian Lesson For India

We Must Exploit International Opportunities To Achieve Our Goal Says Subhas Bose

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement to the "United Press" says:—

In a press statement I issued as early as October 8, 1935, I referred to two important issues, namely, the attitude of Egypt on the occasion of the present international crisis and the reasons which induced England to adopt a moderate policy towards Italy in spite of her strong opposition to Italian expansion in Africa.

WIN IN FIRST ROUND

Regarding the first issue, Egypt, the Indian public are aware by now of the bold and diplomatic move of the Wafd Party. The Indian public will remember the Guildhall speech of Sir Samuel Hoare wherein he stated that the British Government had advised against the re-introduction of the 1923 Constitution which all Egyptians were demanding. Soon after this speech, the political storm broke out in Egypt. Before many days passed, the British Government felt constrained to revise their decision and it has now been decided to grant the Egyptian demand for the revival of the Parliamentary Constitution of 1923. So far the Egyptian nationalists have won their first great victory. They are now going to press for a permanent treaty between Egypt and Great Britain, recognising Egypt's independence.

LESSON FOR INDIA

From this incident, we, Indians, have an important lesson to learn. That lesson is this. In political affairs, success does not depend only on the amount of our sacrifice and exertion. It depends equally on the way in which we make use of international opportunities. When the international situation is unfavourable, a maximum of sacrifice and exertion may bring a minimum of result. Whereas, when the international situation is favourable, a minimum of sacrifice and exertion may bring a maximum of result. Leadership consists not merely in rousing the masses to greater sacrifice and exertion but also in making proper use of international situations. Years of agitation in Egypt failed to bring about a revival of the 1923 Constitution, whereas when the situation was favourable, a few days' agitation brought success. If we turn to our own history, we must admit that we have erred grievously in not reacting to international situations in the proper manner.—United Press.

LORD LLOYD'S TIRADE

To Negotiate Treaty With Egypt To-day Is A "Grave Matter", He Says

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

(By Air Mail).

Speaking at a luncheon at the Cordwainers Hall, Cannon Street, in honour of Sir Henry Gidney, the leader of Anglo-Indians, Lord Lloyd referred to the Egyptian question in passing.

In the course of his speech the ex-High Commissioner for Britain in Egypt said:—

A WARNING.

He desired to utter a warning regarding the situation in Egypt. He had, from a desire not to say anything that would embarrass the Government in any way in the critical foreign situation confronting them, maintained until now a complete silence. It was being freely reported that the 1923 Constitution in Egypt, which had for some time past been suspended, was now to be restored under pressure from the Wafd, and that the political parties, fresh from riots in which British police had been gravely injured, and from anti-British manifestations that visibly recalled the turbulent days that resulted from the inception of that Constitution some years ago, were also demanding the immediate negotiation of a treaty on the lines of the draft treaty of 1930.

He would say nothing of the manifest inadvisability and danger of entering into negotiations as a result of turbulence and disorder, or the unhappy lessons that had been drawn from our so doing in the past. The general principles of the 1922 Declaration no doubt precluded the British Government from standing in the way of a return of that Constitution, or indeed of any other Constitution, unless any of special interests as comprehended in the reserved points should in any way appear to be menaced thereby.

GRAVE MATTER.

But to negotiate a treaty in the altered circumstances of to-day, and particularly in view of the critical and altered strategical situation that had arisen in the Mediterranean in the last few months—that was another and very much graver matter. It should not be forgotten that the 1930 draft treaty not only terminated our military occupation of Egypt but handed over the protection of all foreign interests, abandoning them to Egyptian politicians, and was unduly silent about the future of those important minorities in Egypt who looked alone to this country for protection.

Much had happened in the Mediterranean in the last five years and in the last five months. This was surely no moment to loosen so important a stone in the wall of Middle-Eastern stability as would result from the negotiation in these circumstances of any treaty on any terms that the Wafd would, in view of their past professions, entertain or accept.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW FOR GREECE

(Special Cable.)

ATHENS, Dec. 24.

A new Electoral Law governing general election on January 26 is expected to be promulgated next week. The terms are still to be communicated to the political leaders, but it is believed they will retain the existing number of 300 Deputies will divide the country into 32 constituencies.

It is reported that Jews, and Salonica Mussalmans will be merged with other electors who will no longer have to separate the electoral colleges from electors' vote for lists, but they are entitled to indicate their preference to a particular candidate.

Don't Get Depressed By Lull In Congress Activity

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE TO SUBURBAN WOMEN'S SACRIFICES

Utilise Your Energies In Vast Field Of Work Open To You, She Says

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The Suburban Ladies Conference was held in Jamnalal Wadi at Santacruz under the presidentship of Mrs. Naidu on Wednesday. Smt. Gangabehen Patel, the President of the local Congress Committee, welcomed the distinguished president and referred to the constructive work that is being done in Santacruz and the Suburbs and hoped that the presence of Mrs. Naidu would once again breathe fresh spirit and new life in the women of the district and urge them on to contribute their mite in the nation's cause.

Looking weary and ill, Mrs. Naidu addressed the ladies in Hindi. She said she had nothing new to say, no new message to give. What she was about to say had been told them times over and again. The only thing remaining was that it had not been carried out in full.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY.

Some years back when Mahatmaji toured the whole of India and carried his message to every villager, it inspired many to work for the country. But it was all a temporary ferment. But she was not sorry for it. She was proud that the women of India, in the hour of India's crisis, had given a proper account of themselves and had shown the stuff they were made of. If to-day women were inactive it was because the men were likewise. But this apparent inaction should not make anyone dejected. The lull was symptomatic of people's helplessness to go forward inspite of themselves.

INSPIRATION FROM CONGRESS

Referring to the development of India's great political institution, the National Congress, she said that in the beginning there were only a handful of sincere workers who felt the shame of slavery. But the great mass of people was dormant. This small beginning slowly gathered strength and momentum and developed into a tower of strength and inspiration. The Congress breathed a new life and vigour in the country and awakened millions to the shame of slavery and urged them march forward to their cherished goal.

Those who criticized the present-day inaction were committing a great blunder. She believed that people were getting ready in this period of preparation and were only awaiting the clarion call of the Commander-in-Chief for further efforts towards winning independence.

She then referred to the Congress activities at the time when Mahatmaji came to India from Africa. She said that before the advent of Mahatmaji the work of the Congress was limited to three days a year and was confined to the passing of resolutions. But Mahatmaji, when he came to India, saw the whole unnaturalness of it. He felt that Congress was not touching the soul of the people as its work was being conducted in a tongue they did not understand. Millions of people, he found, were starving and were utterly poor. Unless something was done for this poor, starving, toiling masses, no movement was fit to be called National, much less an institution of the stamp of Indian National Congress

VAST FIELD FOR WOMEN.

Khadi and Harijan work were such as would reach them and do something for them. Work for Harijans was a task which required great love for the cause. And "if you or any one of you," she exhorted, "are going to do this ennobling work, do it with confidence and love. For otherwise the work will bear little fruit."

Such fields of work as the driving away of illiteracy and the spread of adult education afforded untold scope to the energies of women and much could be done towards the elimination of these evils.

In conclusion she urged the audience to have faith in their cause and not to be dispondent but to fulfil the work they undertake and help in constructing the edifice over which the Tri-coloured Flag—the Emblem of India's Hope and Aspiration, the Flag of Free India shall fly.

Smt. Ratanbehen Mehta then narrated the services rendered by the Suburban ladies to the cause of the nation.

With 'Vandemataram' by Mrs. Madhurika Mehta the proceedings terminated.

LORD LINLITHGOW'S WARDROBE

60 Suits To Be Added

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to Fleet Street gossip, Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy-Designate of India, has ordered sixty suits to be added to his wardrobe when he sails for the East. In addition to twelve uniforms, he will have ten grey morning coats, and there will be a considerable number of those white outfits so necessary for a European living in a tropical climate. "This is certainly a goodly outfit," said the "Star", "although it pales into significance beside the mighty wardrobes of such modern Beau Brummels as Douglas Fairbanks, senior, and Maurice Chevalier, both of whom number their suits by hundreds." When Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express" told us of the heroic efforts of the Viceroy-Designate in detail, "Forward" of Glasgow commented "His Lordship evidently does not wish to be taken for Gandhi."

BREAKDOWN OF GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

Result Of Continuous Overstrain

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in the "Harijan":—

The reader will kindly bear with me during the time Gandhiji is forbidden to attend to his correspondence and to undertake any kind of mental and physical strain. The present breakdown in his health is the result, so far as we can see, of continuous overstrain, and he will have to clear his heavy arrears of sleep and rest before he can undertake his normal activity again. Maybe he may have to revise his own estimate of 'his' normal capacity for physical and mental work. For several months he has been in the habit of starting work at two o'clock—sometimes even earlier—in the morning and carrying it on until eight or nine in the evening, with very brief intervals of sleep or rest. Even these have often been crowded out and he has been obliged to carry on serious conversations during meals and his morning and evening walks. In fact, very often the intervals of these walks are pre-mortgaged for the discussion of some strenuous topic, so that even this time for exercise has failed to give him the exhilaration and relaxation that it should normally provide. All this has got to be revised, when he resumes his activities.

Let not the reader curse the poor soya beans or his dietetic experiments for this breakdown. His age and his vow, now twenty years old, of confining himself to only five articles of diet during the day, are serious handicaps in these experiments, and his other activities have trenched upon the time and care needed for these.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

WADE EXPLAINS THE SITUATION TO COMMISSIONER HASTINGS
MORAN IS INNOCENT, COMMISSIONER! HE'S BEEN WORKING ON A SECRET STOCK MARKET TRANSACTION—THAT'S WHY HE REFUSED TO GIVE AN ALIBI!
THEN WHO?
THE MAN WHO MURDERED LYNE AND HENNESSEY IS BINNY—LYNE'S BUTLER!—HE STOLE LYNE'S MONEY AND TRIED TO DIVERT SUSPICION TO MORAN TO THROW US OFF THE TRACK!
THEN HE'S THE MAN WHO ALMOST GOT YOU!—
YES—AND NOW HE'S GOT MARY LANE!
HE CAN'T GET AWAY WITH THIS—I'LL SEND THE WHOLE POLICE FORCE AFTER HIM!—
WAIT!—I WANT TO HANDLE HIM IN MY OWN WAY—ALONE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Treat Jubilee Day As Festive Occasion

B. P. C. C. APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

Preparations regarding the celebrations of the Congress Golden Jubilee are now nearing completion and our task is made very much lighter every day by the spontaneous response which we are getting from the citizens of Bombay.

The ex-Congress Presidents and other prominent national leaders are expected to be present at the 'Rashtriya Sammelan' in a large number. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived yesterday and Babu Rajendra Prasad is arriving today by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur which arrives at Victoria Terminus at 7-15 a.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will arrive on the morning of the 28th and he will be received at the Central Station. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is also expected to arrive in time to be present at the "Sammelan."

FESTIVE OCCASION.

We have also to appeal to the citizens, and especially the business community, to treat the Jubilee Day (Saturday, 28th December) as a great festive occasion which has to be observed in a grand style befitting the Golden Jubilee. We are confident that the citizens will decorate their houses with National Flags. Illumination is an obligatory item of the programme has been dropped. It does not, however, prevent one to include illumination in the general scheme of decoration.

There is a strong desire on the part of many people all over the country that illumination should not be definitely prohibited and in response to that, the Congress President has issued instructions that those who desire to have illumination should do so most willingly. We are sure that the citizens of Bombay will do everything in their power to make the Jubilee demonstrations a magnificent affair.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The sporting events which have been organised by the Sports Committee. From Sunday, 29th December, right upto Wednesday, the 1st January (both days inclusive) important sporting events have been fixed every afternoon. There will be wrestling matches, lathi competition, programmes of physical feats, etc., by local gymnasiums and by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti. This is one of the best gymnastic institutions in the country. Every sporting event will be presided over by a prominent national leader. Entrance to these events will be by tickets.

Call To Volunteers

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., write: —

All volunteer organisations in the city and individual volunteer desiring to participate in the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations are requested to be present today (Thursday, 26th) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to take instructions regarding the work to be done.

Women Workers' Meeting

Miss Safia Somjee writes:

A meeting of women workers who had taken part during the sessions of the Congress last year and have participated in other Congress activities, will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House) to consider the work which it is intended to undertake in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee.

Appeal To Commercial Bodies

The Publicity Officer, Congress Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee, writes as follows:

One more Association, viz. the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association, has announced their decision to observe 28th instant as a holiday.

It is now time for all Associations, which have not so far decided, to join in observing the Congress Golden Jubilee Day as a holiday, so that every employee who desires to participate in the celebrations may do so.

The Sikh Nationalist Party have extended their felicitations to the Congress on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

A. I. V. I. A. EXHIBITION

The Lay-Out And Attractions

The Publicity Officer of the Congress Golden Jubilee celebration committee writes:

The tri-colour of the All-India Village Industries Exhibition is now to be seen from the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus. The Gokuldas Tejpal Pathshala and the grounds around are a hub of activity. The Pathshala is preparing for the Congress Golden Jubilee and the construction of the rostrum, which is near the Gowalia Tank site, is attracting attention. It is from there that the Congress President and other speakers will deliver their speeches to the throngs who will cover the maidan.

The grounds the Pathshala provide the ideal site for the A.I.V.I.A. Exhibition which is to open tomorrow (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) One can still see nature there, Green, while there will be the up-to-date arrangements of stalls, demonstrations and refreshments, there will also be the banana trees and pomegranate trees to give the visitors an idea of what a serene atmosphere the Pathshala is situated in. In the compound there is also a well from which water is drawn by 'mot' driven by bullocks. There is a small shed for the mali with his neat little bower under which is the mali's drawing room, the floor whereof is made of earth and not of stone slabs.

Visitors will see that there are two entrances. The one on the Gowalia Tank side leads a visitor to the ideal apartment furnished with Khadi and hand-made furniture. Then the visitor will have to ascend a few steps and go to the main exhibition. An idea of this Exhibition has been given. From the main exhibition the visitor will walk on to the demonstration section.

The other entrance takes a visitor first to the demonstration section. then to the main exhibition stalls and so on.

The other entrance is very convenient. There is a lane running behind the Pathshala, which opens out on the Hughes Road at one end and the Gowalia Tank Road at the other end, precisely opposite the American Express Bakery. This is particularly convenient to motorists and those pedestrians who love a quiet entrance. The Board of the Laxmi Narayan Mandir will show the visitor the Hughes Road end of this lane.

The Demonstration Section is a square. The visitor will see Bhattis for making Gul and Bangles. There will be a demonstration in paper-making and a stall of hand-made paper side by side. There will also be demonstrations in mat-making; basket-making; corn-grinding; extracting of oil by 'ghani'; all processes regarding rice, including 'dehusking' and hand-pounding.

In one of the halls of the Pathshala there will be exhibits of Khadi and hand-made things, to demonstrate the progress made by the A.I.V.I.A. during these twelve months. There are two ways to the conveniences to the A.I.V.I.A. Exhibition.

The Exhibition will remain open daily upto 5th January 1936. The entrance fee will be anna one only.

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF 'A' WARD

The Secretaries of 'A' Ward District Congress Committee write:—

It is our desire that the Congress Jubilee should be regarded as a solemn occasion for national thanksgiving and fraternal re-union under the flag of the Congress, of all the forces in the country that are working for the freedom of our common Motherland.

In commemoration of this great National Festival greet your friends and relatives with a gift of a beautiful packet containing:

1. One of artistic Congress Golden Jubilee Wall Calendar for 1936 (with designs specially prepared to suit the occasion).
2. One decent diary for 1936 with the cover containing the significance of the National Flag.
3. Three Jubilee blotters with Pandit Jawaharlal's Special Jubilee Message.
4. One Artistic Tri-colour Badge with National Flag and
5. A Khaddar handkerchief (as a Token of your love for pure Swadeshi).

The whole packet costs you Re. 1 (one) only. Have it at once at the following address:—

SECRETARIES,
'A' Ward (Fort) Congress Committee.
'A' Ward Congress Committee,
Bazargate, 28, Manordas Street,
Fort, Bombay.

CONGRESS JUBILEE IN DADAR

Rajen Babu To Perform Inauguration Of Functions

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of "G" Ward District Congress Committee, a mass meeting will be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar, at 8 p.m. on Friday, 27th instant, when the Congress Jubilee celebration in "G" Ward will be inaugurated by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Smt. Sarojini Naidu and others will speak on the occasion.

A labour procession will march from DeLisle Road to join this meeting and the Congress President will be honoured by volunteer corps of different institutions and Band Pathaks.

"C" WARD PROGRAMME

The managing council of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has fixed the following programme:

Dec. 28: Prabhat Pheries at 7 a.m. at the Committee's Office. Charkha competition at Tamba-Kanta at 1 p.m. (S. T.)

Dec. 29: Procession will start from Committee Office at 4 p.m.

Dec. 30: Opening of Babu Ganu's photo in the office at 8-30 a.m. Public meeting and Harijan Mela at Chandanwadi at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Dec. 31: Selling of National Flag. Public meeting at Tamba-Kanta at 9 p.m. (S. T.-.

"F" WARD PLANS

The Publicity Officer, "F" Ward Congress Golden Jubilee Committee, writes:—

Under the auspices of "F" Ward Congress Golden Jubilee Committee a meeting of the Congress sympathisers was held on Monday in the Bombay Physical Culture Institute near Kamgar Maidan, Poibowdi, when it was resolved to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress in "F" Ward. Four committees were formed to carry out the programme.

Volunteers wishing to take part in the celebrations should see the Secretaries of the "F" Ward Congress Committee in their office in Wahedina Mansion. Poibowdi.

SWEETS FOR CHILDREN

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

It is understood the Standing Committee (taxation and finance) of the Madras Corporation will meet to-morrow to consider the offer of Rs. 250/- made by Congress members of the Corporation to the authorities in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebration.

The Congress members have suggested that the amount be utilised for distribution of sweets to school children and for feeding of poor in the Corporation Beggar Home. The offer has been made in view of the recent Government order.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE EX-MINISTER SHOT DEAD

TOKIO, Dec. 25.

Tang Yujen, former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking Government, was assassinated today by a revolver shot in his residence in the French Concession in Shanghai.

The assassins escaped after riddling Tang Yujen with bullets.

The motive for the crime is not clear, but it is thought possible that the assassins had a political motive and were angered by Tang Yujen's membership of the alleged pro-Japanese Wang Ching Wei faction in Chinese politics.

Wang Ching Wei recently retired from the premiership of the Nanking Government after an attempt was made on his life.—Indian Allied News.

ALL QUIET ON WAR FRONTS.

ASMARA, Dec. 25.

Christmas celebrations in Abyssinia are being marred and overshadowed by the war to-day. "All quiet" is the report from the Harrar and the Ogaden fronts, however, at the moment.

December 25 has, of course, no significance to the Ethiopian Christians as their Christmas falls on January 6.—Indian Allied News.

"INDEPENDENCE" FOR INNER MONGOLIA

HSINGKING, Dec. 25.

It is reported that Prince Tehwang, the Secretary of the Inner Mongolia Political Council, has proclaimed "independence" in a part of Inner Mongolia.

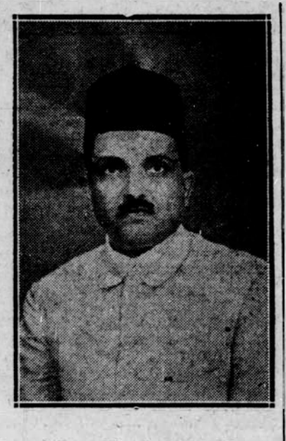
According to a Japanese estimate, 250,000 square miles will be affected by the new regime.

Colonel Kita, Chief of the China Section of the Japanese General Staff, Stated to-day: "It is believed that the movement is a precaution against the further inroads of communism."—Indian Allied News.

HEAVY TOLL IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

It is officially stated on behalf of the German railway authorities that there were 23 dead in the railway accident which occurred at Grossheringen last night. The seriously injured number 22 and the slightly injured 45. All the passengers who were killed were travelling in the local train. —Indian Allied News.



(Left) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Bar-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, and President of Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan which meets to-day in Bombay; (right) Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, M.A., LL.B., Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sammelan.

GLORIES OF VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

It Has Left Undying Heritage Of Hindu-Muslim Concord To The Nation

"Vijayanagar can never die from the memory of our nation; its age was essentially one of corporate action and communal good-will. To-day, more than ever, are needed these two watchwords which are the greatest gifts of Vijayanagar."

In these words Dr. B. A. Salatore, Professor of History and Economics of Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona, summed up the most glorious achievements of the Vijayanagar Empire at the conference held at the Forbes Gujerati Hall on Wednesday evening.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Srinivasrao Kaujulgi, Masti Venketesh Iyengar, Shivmurti Sastri, Punji Nageshrao, T. T. Sharma and Mrs. Srirangam.

The Conference was convened under the auspices of the 21st Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan. The hall was packed to overflowing by a large number of ladies and gentlemen and several delegates had to stand in queues in the gang ways.

At the outset Mr. B. D. Belvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, welcoming the delegates said that they had a huge responsibility to shoulder. It was the object of the conference to do some spadework for celebrating the six-centenary of the foundation of the Empire during the Mahanavami Festival next year.

Speaking on the object of Conference, the President believed that that it was not merely to revive the profitless memories of forgotten monarchs that the centenary would be celebrated, but also to devise ways and means by which the national culture of the country could be recovered.

The President disputed the popular conception that the building of the City of Vijayanagar and the Empire began by the activities of the celebrated ascetic named Madhavacharya Vidyaranya, the head of the Sringeri "Matha." The date as fixed by some people was not 1336 A.D. but 1346 A.D. and he supported that theory by the contemporary historical records which he explained in exposing the fallacies.

UNDYING HERITAGE.

Referring to the undying heritage which the Vijayanagara Empire had left by way of contribution he observed that it lay in the mutual good-will and amity among the Hindus and Mahomedans and that was why, perhaps, the Southern and Western India presented a comparatively quiet front to-day in matters of communal tension.

The speaker also dwelt upon a few facts to corroborate "what may appear to be rather a startling statement that Maharashtra too was indebted to the rulers of Vijayanagara from whom the intrepid builders of the Maratha nation received a great heritage."

HONOUR ITS GRANDEUR

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande moved the following resolution:

"This Conference requests the people of India in general and of Karnatak in particular to make necessary arrangements for the celebration of the sixth centenary of the Vijayanagar Empire which falls in 1936 at Hampi, the ancient capital of the Empire and in other places and thus to show their love for their motherland by celebrating the centenary in a grand manner befitting the power and grandeur of the Empire under the patronage of which art, literature and culture of the people reached their pinnacle."

The resolution further requested the Central Vijayanagar Committee to bring out a commemoration volume of the Vijayanagar Empire and also start a fund for research work in Karnatak and Vijayanagar History.

Moving the resolution Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande observed that the work contemplated by the Conference should be carried out to its glorious end.

It was with the intention of showing to the world that the Vijayanagar Empire did not thrive on territorial greed and rapacity and was one which was governed in an excellent manner for more than two centuries notwithstanding difficulties both from within and without.

The mutilated monuments which were the heritage of the present generation and reflected on the admirable powers of consolidation and accumulation of the rich treasures, on the part of the rulers of the Empire, should be restored, added the speaker.

He commended the idea of bringing out a book on the "Vijayanagar Empire" which might bring home to the people the aesthetic beauty and the cultural development of an Empire. He appealed to all that the centenary might be celebrated all over India with a grandeur and splendour befitting the glory of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Mr. D. A. Tuljapurker seconded the resolution and said that the celebration should not be merely by Karnatakis, but by Maharashtrians, Tamilians and others also.

Among the others who supported the resolution and made strong speeches in favour of celebrating the centenary were Mr. Narayansastry of Maharaja's College, Mysore, Prof. Gokak of Poona, Mr. Shivamurty Sastry of Bangalore, Rev. Desai of Surpur, Panji Mangesharao from Mangalore, Belur Kesavadas, T. N. Krishnaappa and others.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste moved and Mr. Betgeri seconded a vote of thanks to the chair and other delegates, which was carried with acclamation.

The president in winding up the proceedings said that he did not believe in empty talks. He would consider the Conference a success only when the centenary was celebrated on a grand scale and not before that.

Rajen Babu To Visit Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The President of the Suburban District Congress Committee has, it is learnt, arranged a programme for the President of the National Congress who is specially coming to Bombay, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. He is expected to visit Malad on the 27th, Vile Parle on 28th and Chembur on 29th, where he will address public meetings at 9 p.m.

JUBILEE SPORTS.

The Congress Jubilee Week opened at Tilak Mandir Maidan. Some of the leading residents also participated in the sports programme.

Games such as Hututu, and Atapata were held to-day. In the evening the Tilak Mandir Vyayam Shala gave performances of gymnastic feats and Lezim.

TARUN MANDAL

The first Executive Committee meeting of the Vile Parle Tarun Mandal was held on Monday night, when the office-bearers for the new year were elected.

Miss Willi Behen Diwan was elected President. Mrs. Devyani Desai and Mr. H. R. Mehta were appointed Joint Secretaries while Mr. Kaji was elected Treasurer.

50 Candidates Contest 21 Seats

Keen Fight Expected In Election Of Delegates To Congress From City

Nearly fifty Congressmen had filed their nominations at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee office by Wednesday evening, the last day for nominations, for the 21 seats on the Provincial Congress Organisation, as per the amended Congress constitution.

Till to-day, according to the Nagpur constitution the number of seats on the Provincial Congress body was 75, while 23 could be elected as delegates to the Plenary Session of the Congress.

Now the members of the B.P.C.C. automatically become the delegates to the Plenary Session. Hence those 21 persons who will be elected on the 5th of January will be Bombay's delegates to the Lucknow Congress also.

Those who were in the A.I.C.C. before, without being members of the B.P.C.C. are forced to stand for election to the provincial body also. Other citizens of Bombay, who were members of the A.I.C.C. through other provinces are also forced to stand for election from Bombay.

There are several surprises in the nominations that have been filed. Mr. K. M. Munshi, whose stronghold was 'C' Ward, is now standing from 'B' Ward, while Mrs. Munshi is standing from 'C' Ward. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition in the Central Legislature is standing for election for the first time from 'C' Ward. There is keen contest in all wards, especially in 'C' and 'G' Wards, wherefor 6 and 4 seats respectively there are 18 and 9 candidates. There are three candidates from 'A' Ward for a single seat.

The following are the candidates from the different Wards:—

'A' WARD (1 Seat.)
Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. F. M. Pinto, Mr. Ambaram Talakchand.

'B' WARD (2 Seats.)
Mr. K. M. Munshi, Miss Safia Somji, Mr. Hatim Darbar, Mr. Morarji Bhavanji Thakker.

'C' WARD (6 Seats.)
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr Nagindas Master, Mrs Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Gajendra Sharman, Mr. Thakurdas C. Kapadia, Mr. Lalji D. Ashar, Mr. Upendra Mehta, Mr. Bhanushanker Yagnik, Mr. Bhagawandas Kapadia, Mr. Ratansi Chapsey, Mr. Manibhai Desai, Mr. S. K. Raval, Mr. K. N. Deshpande, Mr. Manilal Seth, Mr. N. B. Panthaki, Mr. Bimal Sharma.

'D' WARD (4 Seats.)
Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. Ramdas D. Pratap.

'E' WARD (2 Seats.)
Mr. R. K. Achrekar, Mr. M. S. Chelap, Mr. Abdul Hamid, Mr. Syed Noorali.

'F' WARD (2 Seats.)
Mr. D. D. Wadia, Mr. G. A. Todanker, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Mr. Kashiprasadsingh, Mr. L. V. Kondye, Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, Mr. B. J. Athale.

'G' WARD (4 Seats.)
Mr I. S. Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker, Mr. Y. G. Patil, Mr. V. R. Dhige, Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Mr. Viswasrao Nagweker, Mr. J. R. Deo, Mr. G. S. Kanti, Mr. J. H. Irani.

CONGRESS JUBILEE IN LONDON

(Continued from page 1.)

I am glad to note that some of the members of the Organising Committee are of the opinion that Mr. Polak may be induced to reconsider his decision so that he may see the harmlessness of joining the Jubilee celebrations Committee.

INVITATION TO ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The Organising Committee has also addressed a letter to the Chairman of the National Liberal Club. It points out that in its earliest days the Congress had substantial support from the Liberal Party, and several English Liberals had gone over to India from time to time to preside over or to take part in its annual sessions. Also for a good many years, the National Liberal Club, the letter of the organising committee states, used to be the headquarters of the British Committee of the Congress in London. "One of the founders and three times the President of the Indian National Congress, known as the Grand Old Man of India, Mr. Dadabhoy Nawroji," continues the letter, "was himself a member of the Liberal Party in England, and was the first Indian to be elected as a Member of the British Parliament with the support of the Liberal Party."

The Organising Committee has informed the Liberal Club that the London Jubilee celebrations will be purely of a historical nature, without any association or disassociation from any particular programme or policy of the Indian National Congress through its long and changing life of 50 years. The Committee, therefore, thinks that it would be appropriate that on such an occasion the Liberal Party should be associated with the Committee as a reminder of the past.

When I asked the Committee why it approached the Liberal Club instead of approaching prominent Liberals in the country, one of them told me that it was not easy for them to recall the names of any of their living members who had touch with the Congress Committee or had been associated with the political activities of Mr. Dadabhoy Nawroji, even in his latter years, barring perhaps Sir John Simon, and the Lord Chief Justice, Gordon Hewart. Instead of inviting them as individual guests the Committee thought of approaching the Liberal Club in order to know if it could induce such of its members as had a historical connection with the Congress movement in its early days to join the Committee on behalf of the Liberals of Great Britain to remind them all of the mutual tie that had in in the initial stages existed between British Liberalism and the Indian Political renaissance.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Sikh Nationalist Party's Felicitation

The President of the Sikh National st Party has sent the following to the President of the Indian National Congress:—

We have the privilege and the greatest pleasure in forwarding to you the following resolution which was unanimously passed in our meeting held yesterday under the presidentship of Sardar Pratap Singh:—

"The Sikh National'st Party, Bombay, extend to the Indian National Congress their felicitations on the completion of the fiftieth year of its noble and inspiring existence and place on record their appreciation of the invaluable contribution made by the Congress in the field of political, economic and social progress of the Motherland and of its arduous and constant efforts in awakening the national consciousness and developing the spirit of service and sacrifice in the people."

JAPAN'S MISSION

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing the Government as run for the exclusive benefit of Japanese industrialists and the military caste. Mr. Noguchi is encouraged on his charming 'expose' of his country's glories because do we not hold them up for admiration with our uncritical and liberal praise of them in the form of the newspaper articles that flood our exclusive 'nationalist' papers? What more can you want of a slave-race like ours?

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More Factories Working In Past Year

Statistics Just Published Show That Employment Is Also On Increase

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

That it has been a year of extension is brought out by the statistics of factories subject to the Indian Factories Act for the year ending 31st December, 1934 which have just been published.

These show that during that year the total number of registered factories rose from 9,558 to 9,761, the number actually working being 8,658, an increase of 206 over the previous year's figures and the highest number reached in India. Of those 4,023 were perenniel and 4,635 seasonal.

An appreciable progress was made by the cotton ginning and baling industry in Madras, Bombay and Punjab. The rice industry showed increases in Burma Bengal and Assam and there was also a large increase in the number of tea factories in Assam.

The total number of sugar factories working increased from 213 in 1933 to 255 in 1934.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT.

Improvement in trade was reflected by the considerable increase in employment, the average number of operatives being 1,487,231 an increase of 81,829 or about 6 per cent over 1933. The greatest increases were in Bengal, Bombay, United Provinces, Madras, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa and were chiefly accounted for by jute, sugar and cotton industries.

The number of operatives employed in jute mills rose for the first time since 1929 and reached 263,739 against 257,175 in 1933. The cotton mill industry established another record with 385,065 operatives against 364,217 operatives in 1933. In the sugar mills the employees increased from 49,545 to 65,023.

LESS CHILDREN EMPLOYED

There was further reduction in the number of children employed, the figure being 19,090 or 729 less than that of 1933. The number of women employed increased from 216,837 to 220,360. The percentage of women and children to total factory population was 14.8 and 1.2 respectively as against 15.4 and 1.4 in 1933. The elimination of child labour from jute and cotton mills in Bengal continues. At the close of 1934 only 915 children were employed in the Bengal jute mills against 26,474 in 1925. In Bombay the percentages for both women and children employed are the smallest since 1920.

Recorded accidents increased under all heads from 18,709 in 1933 to 20,787 in 1934. Fatal accidents increased from 194 to 233, serious accidents from 3,776 to 4,440 and minor accidents from 14,739 to 16,114. The incidence of all accidents per 100,000 operatives increased from 1,333 in 1933 to 1,398 in 1934. In Bombay the increase is attributed partly due to increased employment and to the general strike in Bombay mills which led to the employment of inexperienced men. The sugar factories in United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa were responsible for a substantial number of accidents.

HOUSING.

Progress in housing schemes continued in certain provinces. About 300 tenements were constructed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Housing Society during the year and the Labour Union of Ahmedabad added 20 tenements in addition to 60 already built. An interesting experiment is being tried in Bengal by the management of the Cotton mills. As part of the new housing scheme, four three-storied barracks have been constructed each containing 13 bed rooms, kitchen and common dining rooms. A cook is employed by the management so that each barrack may be run as a boarding house. Funds have also been set apart for school in which occupational training will be given to workers' children.

In the United Provinces 1,287 additional quarters were constructed during the year. In Cawnpore a mill is reported to have acquired 40 acres of land to build a model housing settlement for about 10,000 workers and their families. Progress in housing is also reported from Madras and Punjab.

The number of convictions obtained during the year for offence under the Factories Act was 1,463 as against 1,325 in 1933. Seasonal factories were responsible for 749 convictions and perennial factories for 719.—A. P.

Life Sentence For Brutal Crime

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Dec. 24.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Abdul Kadar Umar, (25), a Moplah of Manad, who was unanimously found guilty by nine jurors of culpable homicide of Shaikh Mohiddin Mahomed Malabari, a hotel-keeper, and his servant Fakru Musa Malabari with a knife on the afternoon of May 27 last at Mahad in the Kolaba District.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, observed that the case stood on the borderland of murder (302) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (304).

"Abdul Kadar stabbed two persons fatally in his frenzy of passion during a scuffle. He actually pursued Fakru into a barber's shop and stabbed him. He, therefore deserved the maximum punishment of transportation for life."

The Judge, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict that both the second and third accused were not guilty of abetment of murder, acquitted Armu Umar, the brother of the first accused, and Mahomed Abdul Rahman, a sailor of Bombay.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. K. Kunte for the first accused; and Mr. R. M. Chitnis for the second and the third accused.

Trade Rivalry

The Crown case was that Abdulla Ahmed Kunji, the complainant, Shaikh Mohiddin, the murdered man, and Armu Umar, the second accused, ran three hotels in one line with shops intervening on the Mahad-Mahableshwar Road. Due to trade rivalry the relations between Abdulla and Mohiddin on the one hand and Armu Umar on the other were strained. In response to a pressing letter from Armu, his younger brother Abdul Kadar and Rahman, a sailor, came to Mahad from Bombay on May 26 last.

On the following day at about 3 p.m. Abdul Kadir went to Abdulla's hotel and dealt him a blow on his left leg with a stick. Fakru, servant of Mohiddin, was next assaulted and when he ran into a barber's shop was pursued by Abdul Kadar and fatally stabbed with a big knife. Mohiddin who came to the rescue of his servant was also stabbed. Fakru died on the spot, while Mohiddin succumbed to the injuries three days later.

CLOSER EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

Britain Opens Negotiation With Germany

(By Air Mail.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Great Britain took the initiative in reopening negotiations with Germany on the proposals made jointly in February last by Great Britain and France for a general agreement to promote peace by closer European co-operation, writes the Foreign Editor of the "News Chronicle."

Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador in Berlin, saw Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, and later had a long talk with Herr Hitler.

HITLER SOUNDED.

His object was to sound the German Chancellor as to his present views on the questions of an Air Locarno for Western Europe, non-aggression pacts between Germany and her neighbours, and the possibility of concluding a general agreement for the reduction of land armaments.

The conversation was of a general nature, but the renewal of the talk is regarded both in London and Berlin as being of the greatest importance.

Although it has been denied officially that there was any discussion about Germany in the Paris talks last week-end between Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval, there can be little doubt that this development had its origin in the Paris conversations.

As I stated exclusively last Wednesday, M. Laval played on the fears of the British Minister and pointed out the danger of the war spreading to Europe, where the key position held by Germany in Central Europe was realised.

Both M. Laval and Signor Mussolini are hankering after a Four-Power Pact,—France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany—and the French Premier, I believe, would willingly sacrifice his friends in the East and Central Europe—Russia and the Little Entente—in order to bring it about.

BACK TO GENEVA.

The steps now being taken in Berlin should be directed towards bringing Germany to Geneva, and there is every ground to believe that Hitler would return to a League which showed unmistakably that aggression did not pay.

If the talks develop on the lines of "a general organisation of security in Europe," they will result in a reinforcement of the League, but if they are directed only towards the conclusion of a Four-Power Pact they can only strengthen the feeling that France and Britain are prepared to jettison the League.

MECCA CONFERENCE DURING HAJ?

Question Of Medina-Syrian Railway Construction To Be Discussed

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

His Majesty King Ibn Saud has decided to hold a big conference at Mecca during the forthcoming Haj season to which would be invited prominent Muslims of the East and the West for considering the reconstruction of the railway line between Madina and Syria. Further the conference would make arrangement to collect funds for the purpose from the Muslims all over the world.

RIYAZ CONFERENCE.

Recently, a conference was held at Riyaz (the capital of the eastern country of the Arabian Soudi Government) under the presidentship of H. M. King Ibn Saud in which the British Ambassador at Jeddah and Major Abdulla Filby participated.

The following subjects were discussed:—

1. Making of a general military treaty between the governments of Hedjaz, Yemen, and Iraq.
2. Settlement of all the disputes regarding the claims over the newly-discovered oil fields near Kuwait.
3. Making of a commercial treaty between Saudi Government and the Government of Bahrain.
4. Considering of the proposal of the British Government to establish aerodromes at Gateef and Jubail on the Arabian mainland.

GREAT ARABIC POET.

Great preparations are afoot in Syria and other Arabic countries for celebrating the one thousandth anniversary of the great Arabic poet Al-Mutta-nabbi; the celebration functions would take place at Damascus the capital of Syria from the 12th to 20th of April 1936. To this Conference would be invited prominent orientalists of the East and the West.

General Ismet Pasha the Prime Minister of Turkey has inaugurated the new paper factory of Istambul, which is expected to supply 80 per cent of the country's need of paper.

NO TITLES IN IRAN.

H. M. the Shah Pehalavi of Iran has signed a declaration which would cancel all the titles of honour in Iran.

SUDDEN RISE IN GODAVARI

Breach In Dam Causes Loss To Bazaar Men

NASIK, (By Mail.)

Damage to the extent of Rs. 500 was caused to the grain dealers of the weekly bazar holding on the river bank by a sudden rise in the Godavari on Saturday afternoon last, inundating the sacred kunds and overflowing the banks. The lives of several bathers were endangered and the water entered the bazar area on the Panchavati bank and washed away the wares of several petty bazar men squatting there.

Enquiries reveal that the sluice gates at the Anandvali Dam three miles off here and above the Municipal pumping station were opened to decrease the water in order to facilitate some minor repairs. The force of the water was so great that it breached a 'kutoha' dam half mile above the sacred kunds resulting in their inundation and overflow. The water, however, subsided early evening.

The municipal authorities are investigating the matter.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S PROTEST

Will Bengal Govt. Make Amends?

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Our agents in India, and not least the Governor of Bengal, take pride in maintaining the traditional reputation of the British Raj for fair-mindedness and fair play. We hope, therefore, that Sir John Anderson's attention will be drawn to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter published in our issue of Tuesday and supported by Mr. C. F. Andrews to-day. The Pandit there took exception to a passage in the Bengal Government's Administration Report. The extract cited certainly appears to charge him with a plot for diverting money subscribed for the uplift of the Untouchables to the general purposes of a "militant" movement intended to subvert the British Raj and the capitalist system. Now, we are not sure whether the Pandit would care to disclaim a desire to subvert those formidable institutions. But when it comes to a question of the misappropriation of funds raised for the benefit of the Untouchables other considerations arise. Pandit Nehru comes of a family distinguished for its patriotism, its culture, and its fine sense of honour, and ardent young Communists have been known to complain that in these respects Jawaharlal is no better than a chip of the old block. In short, India will be as ready to suppose him guilty of the dishonourable intrigue attributed to him as we are to believe that Mr. Eden's efforts in the Abyssinian business must be explained by a project for bringing all Africa into the British Empire. Charges of the kind complained of are rashly suggested on flimsy evidence by ardent policemen and accepted and elaborated by clever but inexperienced hands. They may thus at times creep into, find shelter, and survive in the solid mass of an Administration report. Our faith in the trustworthiness of such publications would be partially revived if the charge now under consideration were either substantiated or expunged.

A training school for village workers will be started by the All-India Village Industries Association at Maganwadi, Wardha from January next. The course, which will be of twelve months, will include both industrial and intellectual training.

MISS MANMOHANI ZUTSHI WEDS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The wedding was celebrated to-day of Miss Manmohani Zutshi, daughter of Mr. Ladli Prasad Zutshi and Mrs. Zutshi with Mr. Amritlal Sahgal, an Under Secretary in a Government of India Department. The marriage took place under the Civil Marriage Act it being an inter-caste marriage. Large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present including Mr. K. Santanam and several I. C. S. officers from the Punjab and Sir Tej Bahadur Miss Manmohani is one of the Zutshi Sisters of Lahore fame.

STRIVING HARD FOR UPLIFT OF HARIJANS

Congress Stands For All Communities, Says Thakkar

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The Harijan Day was observed here to-day in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary, All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, presiding over a meeting held in this connection said that the Congress stands for every section and community in the country. The struggle of the Congress, he said, meant for the benefit of the poorest in the country and it was striving hard against odds for the uplift of Harijans.—United Press.

It is understood that the C. P. Government has granted one year's affiliation of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, to the Nagpur University. The period may be extended if the college guarantees financial stability.

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Mothers and fathers write daily to tell us what marvels Clotabs have done for their children. One little boy who was run-down and underweight actually gained 21 lbs. of fine flesh. A little girl who was very weak after Diphtheria and unable to go to school, improved the very first week and put on 4 lbs. in three weeks. Men and women too, all who are thin, underweight, run-down and lacking in energy benefit by Clotabs. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

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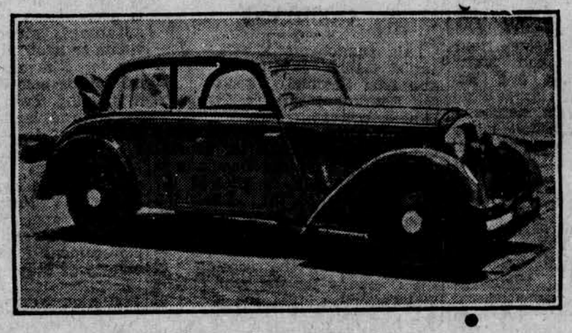

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BETTER TRADE IN BOMBAY PORT

Statistics For Last Eight Months Show Improvement In Imports

BOMBAY, Dec. 23

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following regarding foreign trade of Bombay for the month of November 1935:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of November 1935 amounted to Rs. 12.06 cores, showing a fall of Rs. 68.41 lakhs or over 5 per cent. from the figures for November 1934 but a rise of Rs. 3.28 crores or 37 per cent over those for November 1933. The fall of Rs. 68.41 lakhs is chiefly due to reduced shipments of both gold and silver and to reduced imports of silver. Imports of merchandise and exports of both Indian and foreign produce showed an improvement.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 5.55 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.01 crore or 22 per cent. over the figures for November 1934 and of Rs. 1.61 crore or over 40 per cent. over those for November 1933. The increase of Rs. 1.01 crore is due to larger receipts of aniline dyes (plus Rs. 17.3 lakhs), cotton, raw (plus 1,359 tons and plus 9.09 lakhs), sugar (plus 8.567 tons and plus Rs. 8.73 lakhs), spices (plus Rs. 6.78 lakhs), vehicles, motor cars etc. (plus Rs. 6.26 lakhs), cotton piece goods—grey and white (plus nearly 4 million yards and plus Rs. 5.6 lakhs), chemicals and chemical preparations (plus 4.87 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (plus nearly 3-4 million pounds and plus 4.81 lakhs), instruments and apparatus, etc. (plus Rs. 4.69 lakhs), machinery and millwork (plus Rs. 4.44 lakhs), drugs and medicines (plus 4.2 lakhs) and iron and steel (plus Rs. 3.98 lakhs). Metals and ores—copper and wool manufactures etc., were the only articles which showed noticeable decreases of Rs. 4.79 lakhs and Rs. 4.38 lakhs respectively.

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.73 lakhs as against Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 2.43 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 7.86 lakhs against Rs. 22.11 lakhs and Rs. 8.54 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,56,09,455 (of which Rs. 12,70,596 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,40,49,895 in November 1934 and Rs. 1,59,13,884 in October 1935.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 1.98 crore, showing an increase of Rs. 13.22 lakhs or 7 per cent and Rs. 2.54 lakhs or 1 per cent over the figures for November, 1934, and November, 1933 respectively. The increase of Rs. 13.22 lakhs is entirely due to larger shipments of seeds (plus 12,659 tons and plus Rs. 20.48 lakhs) and grain, pulse and flour (plus 2,053 tons and plus Rs. 2.67 lakhs), though shipments of cotton, raw were smaller by 2,323 tons in quantity and by Rs. 10.35 lakhs in value. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.96 crores as against Rs. 5.45 crores and Rs. 2.53 crores and those of silver to Rs. 4.01 lakhs against Rs. 42,56 lakhs and Rs. 1,532 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 39.96 lakhs as against Rs. 24.21 lakhs and Rs. 23.83 lakhs respectively.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IMPORTS

The trade statistics of the first eight months of the current financial year show an improvement in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the year 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively of Rs. 3.07 crores or nearly 9 per cent, and of Rs. 7.23 crores or over 23 per cent; but there is a decline in exports of Rs. 5.5 crores or 10 per cent and of Rs. 2.92 crores or nearly 6 per cent. Imports of gold improved by Rs 29.64 lakhs and Rs. 18 14 lakhs to Rs. 55.82 lakhs, and those of silver by Rs. 25.8 lakhs and Rs. 36.07 lakhs to Rs. 6 8 3 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 36.91 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 2.5 crores or over 7 per cent. and of Rs. 6.69 crores or 22 per cent. over the figures for the first eight months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively. The increase of Rs. 2.5 crores is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton, raw (plus 24,424 tons and plus Rs. 231.83 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 3 1-4 millions lbs. and (plus over 4 1-2 million gallons and plus Rs. 28.03 lakhs), spices (plus Rs. 15.32 lakhs), instruments, apparatus etc. (plus Rs. 11.45 lakhs), sugar (plus 10.522 tons and plus Rs. 10.88 lakhs), drugs and medicines) (plus Rs. 10.76 lakhs) and metals and ores copper (plus 10.48 lakhs). There were noticeable decrease in the arrivals of silk manufactures, etc. (Rs. 34.4 lakhs), cotton piecegoods—coloured (-Rs. 32.53 lakhs) though the quantity increased by nearly 3-4 million yards), wool manufactured etc. (-Rs. 31.79 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (-over 5½ million yards and Rs. 24.03 lakhs), machinery and millwork (-Rs. 19.07 lakhs) and vehicles, motor cars etc. (-Rs. 15 33 lakhs).

LESSER GOLD EXPORTS

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 27.05 crores as against Rs. 30.51 crores and Rs. 30.98 crores and those of silver to Rs. 1.4 crore against Rs. 1.72 crore and Rs. 6.79 lakhs. Shipments of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 17.93 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 2.09 crores or over 10 per cent and of Rs. 52.08 lakhs or nearly 3 per cent. from the figures for the first eight months of the year 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively. The fall of Rs. 2.09 crores is entirely due to smaller shipments of cotton, raw (-35 961 tons and - Rs. 2 36 crores) seeds (-78,070 tons and minus Rs. 70.84 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (-over 2 million lbs and -Rs. 10.92 lakhs). There were increases in the shipments of wool, raw (plus 5 million lbs and plus Rs. 24.75 lakhs), cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 19.43 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (plus Rs. 12.39 lakhs) grain, pulse and flour (plus 3 483 tons and plus Rs. 8.12 lakhs) and hemp, raw (plus Rs. 4.99 lakhs).

Re-exports or foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 1.65 crore as against Rs. 1.28 crore and Rs. 1.44 crore respectively.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY

Lala Dunichand, Messrs. Jeevanlal Gauba, Jagannath Sayal and Lala Shamlal, Directors of the Bharat Insurance Company, Lahore, writes.—

The Directors of the Company would like to publish for general information that the Company is in no way financially affected by the litigation of the Chairman with the People's Bank of Northern India, Ltd. (in liquidation). As the Directors pointed out in their report on the working of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1934 the assets of the Life Assurance Fund of the Company are in the aggregate of the value shown and the policy holders money is completely safe.

The Directors, however, feel that it would be in the interests of the Company if in future no loans were advanced to any of the Directors of the Company or to firms in which any of the Directors are partners and also that all investments of the Company should be made with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Directors and the Directors have passed resolutions accordingly.

The Directors also propose calling an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to incorporate these provisions in the Articles of Association.

The Directors are also endeavouring to avoid litigation as far as possible and to settle all disputes by amicable settlement to the best advantage of the Company.

The Directors would also like to state that they invited Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., Advocate, previously of Rohtak and now of Lahore to join the Board of Directors and that Lala Sham Lal has now taken a seat on the Board.

OF IMPORTANCE TO AGRICULTURISTS

Interesting Ruling On Dispute Over Assessment Of Farm House-land

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Dec. 24.

A judgment of great interest to the agriculturists was delivered yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Raichand Gulabchand, a landlord of Acchal in the Umbergaon Taluka, against the decision of Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the then Assistant Judge of Thana, who dismissed the appellant's suit, filed against the Secretary of State for India.

The appellant prayed for a declaration that, as his godowns were built for agricultural purposes and were never put to any non-agricultural use, the Government had no authority to levy non-agricultural assessment on lands occupied by them; also for a declaration that all orders passed and conditions put by the Government were illegal, and that, the Government could recover only agricultural assessment and not non-agricultural assessment; and for refund of the non-agricultural assessment recovered after the institution of the suit.

The trial Judge, holding that the levy of non-agricultural assessment at Rs. 60 per annum was not illegal, had observed: "The plaintiff having agreed to the levy of Rs. 12 as non-agricultural assessment which the Government then imposed upon him, it is not open to him to come forward to challenge the legality of what had been done by the Government on his own representation."

The District Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed: "It has been held by the Bombay High Court (I.L.R. 44Bom. 609) that a tenant permanent or otherwise, of lands used for agricultural purposes is entitled to erect a substantial building for himself to live and for agricultural purposes.

Farm-House

"Now the question is whether providing proper facilities and building for the purposes of storing produce derived from land could be regarded as a thing necessary for better cultivation of the land. It seems to me that the word 'farm-house' has to be interpreted to include only such buildings which are necessary to be erected on agricultural lands for enabling the agriculturist to live on the land, to keep his implements and cattle, and for such other purposes which provide facilities to him to cultivate the land in a proper way. The grassy land the produce of, which does not require any special efforts for cultivation cannot be regarded as necessary to enable the cultivator to till the land with facility.'"

Proceeding the District Judge observed: "The storing of produce might be one of the uses to which a farm-house might be put to in a case where the farm-house is there for facilitating the cultivation of the land, but where the structure is simply intended for storing of grass which does not require cultivation or special efforts for its production and when the storing is necessitated by the commercial advantages which the cultivator wants to avail himself of by waiting for a favourable market, it cannot be said that such use of a building, even though built on agricultural land, is a use which is contemplated by section 65 para 1 of the Land Revenue Code."

The District Judge, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. M. V. Hedge and Mr. V. R. Nachane appeared for the appellant, and Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant Government Pleader, for the Secretary of State for India.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MIRPURKHAS

Over Lakh Of Rupees Damage To Cotton Factory

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

A disastrous fire broke out yesterday in a cotton factory in Mirpurkhas and continues uptill now unabated. The fire has enveloped many godowns with a tendency to spread further. The flames are seen from far off villages.

Due to the scarcity of water and fire brigades the fire could not be controlled at the first stage. It is only after fire brigades rushing from Hyderabad, fifty miles from Mirpurkhas, that the furiousness of the fire was checked.

Damage is estimated at over one lakh of rupees. The factory is stated to be belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The fire was caused by a half-burnt cigarette carelessly thrown near a heap of cotton.

The factory was insured.—United Press.

"Raw Products" Competition.

Rs. 3,000 CASH PRIZES

Solutions must be submitted on our Entry Forms which will be found in the Sunday issues of 22nd and 29th December, 1935 and 5th January, 1936.

ON the auspicious occasion of the

Indian Congress Golden Jubilee

which will be celebrated with eclat throughout the country from 28th to 31st December, 1935, we have decided to

GIVE AWAY

Rs. 3,000

in cash by way of prizes to the successful entrants in the "Raw Products" Competition.

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE	CONSOLATION
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

HECTIC PERIOD OF HOME RULE AGITATION

(Continued From Page 12)

pursuance of the new policy, Mrs. Besant and her associates were released.

MONTAGUE'S MISSION

In the closing months of the year 1917, the political atmosphere was charged with the Montford current of electricity. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had been touring the whole country receiving deputations and granting interviews everywhere. Mrs. Besant said, "We must support Mr. Montagu". The Moderates echoed the statement. Montagu's mission was to consult the conflicting interests in India and to formulate draft schemes for the consideration of Parliament. But what Mr. Montagu did in his Indian tour was to pitch upon his future Ministers, Executive Councillors and Advocates-General. He wanted to be sure of the men that would work his scheme. The saddest event, however, was the somewhat unceremonious treatment he gave to Mrs. Besant, in spite of her readiness to co-operate soon after her release.

During this period, when Mrs. Besant's Home Rule movement was at its height, Gandhi, with a band of select workers, launched upon his Champaran experiment and gave proow of the remarkable potency of Satyagraha which was destined to inaugurate a new epoch in the latter history of India." Equal in importance to the Champaran Satyagraha was the Satyagraha in Kaira in 1918. This also afforded an occasion for the first instance of Civil Disobedience in Gujerat.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report was published in June 1918. Markedly different opinions regarding the attitude to be adopted towards it began to be expressed all over the country by various leaders. The differences among Congressmen had become acute. But a special session of the Congress at Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. Hasan Imam, re-affirmed the principles of Reform contained in the Congress-League Scheme and declared that nothing less than Self-Government within the Empire would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people and came to the conclusion that the Reforms though constituted an advance they were "disappointing and unsatisfactory" The special session contributed to the reconciling of the various conflicting views and commanding the unqualified support of the large majority of Congressmen all over the country.

AMRITSAR MASSACRE

Dr. Pattabhi then refers to the 33rd session of the Congress held at Delhi with Pandit Malviya as President. The War then had come to an end. The Congress considered the Reform Scheme once again in the light of the declarations of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and the criticism of the Montford Report which had been made since the special session of the Congress The Congress practically reiterated the Special Session resolutions, but a split ensued on the "narrow" issue as to whether Provincial Autonomy must be whole and immediate or whether the Bombay deductions should still stand.

"The Delhi Congress brought no peace to the country," remarks Dr. Pattabhi. The Rowlatt Bills made their appearance early in 1919. Gandhi notified his intention of meeting the situation with a campaign of Satyagrana, if the Rowlatt recommendations should be embodied into Bills Gandhiji inaugurated the movement with a fast and the month of April began a new chapter in Indian history.

ADVENT OF GANDHI

Then follows a graphic description of the Gujranwala, Amritsar, Kasur and Jalianwalabagh tragedies leading up to Gandhi's own admission that he had made a "blunder of Himalyan dimensions which had enabled ill-disposed persons, not true passive resisters at all, to perpetrate disorders". The Chapter concludes with a review of the Amritsar Congress which was a "triumph for Gandhi, who had already impressed the Congress with his personality, his point of view, his principles and philosophy his code of ethics, his cult of Truth and Non-violence."—United Press.

JAT SHOT DEAD NEAR DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

A fatal shooting tragedy is reported from Village Hareki about 15 miles from here.

It is stated that while Risal Singh, a Jat, was returning home last night from fields, some unknown persons fired at him with a gun killing him on the spot. Details are lacking and the motive of the crime is not ascertained.

Police are investigating.—United Press.

American Cotton Markets

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, December 24.

January	11.60
March	11.32
May	11.17
July	10.97
October	10.62
Middling Spot ..	12.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, December 24.

December	....
January	11.57
March	11.28
Middling Spot ..	11.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	65,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4 000
Day's exports to the continent.	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, December 24.

December	6.20
January	6.21
February	6.21
March	6.21
April	6.18
May	6.16
June	6.13
July	6.11
August	6.04
September	5.98
October	5.92
November	5.88
December	5.87
Middling Spot ..	6.40

To-day's 10-12- A. M. Quotations

January	6.20
March	6.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 24.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
December 1936 ..	9.29
January 1936 ..	9.09
March 1936	8.85
May 1936	8.67
July 1936	8.57
October 1936	8.47
November 1936 ..	8.28
F. G. F. Spot	9.56

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 24.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.66
Fine (Good Staple)	5.81
Superfine (Good Staple	5.96
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.89
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	6.04
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.19
Bengal—	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.49
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.49
Surperfine	4.61

SEEDS
London, December 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton.: Dec sellers	£11-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton Dec. Jan sellers	£12-17-6.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: Dec./Jan. sellers	£13-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Dec./Jan. sellers	£13-2-6.
Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton. Dec./Jan sellers	£13-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, December 24.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Jan sellers 26.7-1/2.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.: Jan./Feb. sellers 27/0

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, December 24

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate..	4.92-7/8
Paris	74.79
Berlin	12.26-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-1/2
Brussels	29.31
Milan	61.23
Berne	15.18-1/2
Prague	118.87

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, December 24.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 month market rate 13/16 per cent. to 13/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, December 24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-3/8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, December 24

Market Steady.	
Spot	20-7/8
Forward	Not Fixed

LONDON GOLD.
London Dec. 24
Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-1

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London December 24.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta
Dec./Jan Nominal Unquoted
C & F Bombay :—
Dec./Jan. Nominal ,,
C & F Karachi :—
Dec./Jan. Nominal ,,

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 24
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcel Jan./Feb Nominal 23/9.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 23/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Dec. sellers 30/9.

LONDON METAL.
London, December 24.

Copper Braziers	49-1/4
Yellow Metal	40-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/2
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	215-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, December 24.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per b. 6.7/16 sellers.

Selling Representatives
Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN TRADE OUTLOOK

Housing Shortage In U. S. A.

COTTON MARKET WELL LIQUIDATED

Moderate Carry-Over Of Wheat

Preview of Extracts from proof of Schwabach commodity review received by Air Mail in Bombay December 23, 1935 from London:—

News from Geneva may have some effect on Commodity markets during the next few days. The League of Nations seem to have created a very mixed situation between Peace Terms, Sanctions and their own Convenant, and how it will wriggle out remains to be seen.

We invite our readers' attention to our works on the Silver situation under the "Metals" heading.

The present housing shortage in U.S.A. is regarded as an outstanding "bull" point for trade. It is claimed the construction of homes seems certain to be a major economic activity for the next several years, reducing unemployment, furnishing traffic to the rail-roads, and lifting prices. This housing problem was one of the first things that Mr. Roosevelt attacked after grappling successfully with the banking crisis of March, 1933. He poured Government money into it through two channels-loans to local authorities and loans to private home owners, and now good results seem certain.

COTTON.

The U. S. Government Bureau issued on 9th December, estimating the Cotton crop as on 1st December at 10,734,000 bales of 500 lbs., excluding linters, though under expectations fell flat as a market factor.

The figure compared with our estimate given in our last issue on 3rd December of 10,985,000 bales, and we expect our estimate to prove the more correct when final crop figures are issued.

We stated in our last issue that we did not regard the size of the crop within moderate limits as likely to prove a strong market factor and that the Government's intentions in regard to next season's acreage and the Supreme Court's decisions on the processing taxes and Bankhead Cotton Control Act were more important. This view has proved correct, as the market has failed to advance owing to uncertainties regarding legislation, coupled with the present very mixed European political situation and the U. S. Government actions in regard to Silver purchases, which they are now seemingly determined to buy in any world market to the trade advantage of U. S. A. rather than in London, and also being the only buyers at a price for Silver produced outside U. S. A. they think reasonable.

The U. S. Government, as we have previously written, we regard as willing and able to deal with any Cotton situation that may arise in a manner that will at least support values Their action in announcing the new Cotton adjustment programme providing for maximum plantings of approximately 31,000,000 acres next season pointing to a yield for next crop between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales gives a lead.

The market now seems well liquidated and free of any speculative "long" interest. Those who noted our view stating "If any cause arises that depresses values in New York it should offer a further chance for purchases of distant options" have no cause for complaint and our views remain unaltered

PROSPECTS OF PRICES.

Cotton is in a strong position in New York, and prospects of prices touching a 13 cent level look good.

We all know that at some price there can be scarcity of Cotton this season and that probably on a 13 1/2 cent level for Spot Cotton the U. S. Government will gladly supply demand, but until the Government sell freely and they will not depress the market, we have a very strong situation. The South have sold or hedged all the Cotton they have of tenderable grade and staple.

Consumption news is good and prospects are bright.

We figure taking the last Bureau estimate as fairly correct. This season's available supply of American Cotton is about 19,550,000 bales. We believe actual consumption will approach 12,500,000 bales, this leaves only about 7,000,000 of which the major portion will be held by the U. S. Government to provide world stocks, protection for future contracts, to say nothing of the unknown quantity, probably large, that is untenderable against contracts in any market.

Suppose next crop reverts to a yield of 160 lbs. per acre and we get a crop of 11,000,000 bales or less. It is hard to find any valid reason why Cotton values should decline, which gives a solid buying foundation, for "what can be lost" ought to be well considered before entering any business transaction.

America report that the technical position of the New York market, after heavy liquidation is now considered good. No Government selling of futures except on rising markets is expected, and then only to a limited degree until Spot Cotton closing 13 1/2 cents in Southern markets can be liquidated.

Adverse decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court on the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bankhead Law seem discounted by the growing strength of the actual Cotton situation and European selling on the political situation and Silver weakness seem over.

Consumption in U.S.A. for November is estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service as 500,000 bales. The U. S. trade are not overbought and stocks of yarns, cloth and goods are generally small. The South remain firm and are not pressing desirable Cotton for sale and basis remains high. Exports continue to make a strong showing against last season.

Continental news reflects the political news and suggests an end of the year apathy, but prospects for increased consumption, especially of American Cotton continue good. French mills reports continue favourable Belgian spinners are reported as having more orders than they can cope with.

Manchester report a quiet market buyers are less eager. The Cotton Spinning Industry Bill now before Parliament seems to have lost much favour with trade interests since the movement was started and will meet considerable opposition.

Shanghai cable: "Prices higher, but trading restricted, General outlook for this market remains unfavourable."

The weekly figures of the New York Cotton Exchange show the visible supply of American Cotton 6,975,000 bales, against 6,852,000 last year, while the visible supply of all Cotton is given as 8,302,000 bales, against 8,659,000 last year.

GRAINS

We wrote in our last issue: "We adhere to our expressed view that sooner or later much higher values are probable, while any serious decline seems a remote possibility." and our view is unaltered.

Prices have advanced smartly, with, however, some reaction on Saturday, on the decision of the Argentine Government to raise the minimum Wheat prices to 10 pesos from 5.75 pesos per 100 kilos.

We have given our readers information for a long period of the small crop in the Argentine.

With Argentine now presumably not likely to press sales at under world rates, the position for Canada and Australia is much improved, indeed, the Canadian Wheat Board should be able to reduce surplus supplies to a moderate figure by the end of the season. Friday's sales for export from Canada on Friday are estimated at 10,000,000 bushels.

Our expressed view that the world carry-over at the end of the season will prove moderate and good crops needfu lnext year to prevent famine needful next year to prevent famine prices reamins unchanged.

The position in U. S. A. remains strong, and it will need good crops to come to avoid continuing as an importing country.

The Board in Chicago remains in favour of the "bull" and offers small hopes for the "bear" for we note that Friday's close for No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat in Minneapolis was 122 5/8 cents per bushel, and in Kensas City the close for No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat was 114 cents per bushel against the close in Chicago the same day of 101 5/8 cents for December delivery, 100 1/2 cents for May delivery, and 92 5/8 cents for July.

Selling discounts seldom pays.

Russian reports state the crops have now snow cover, but complaints are very numerous of small subsoil moisture.

Australian crop forecasts remain about recent levels.

COFFEE

The market in New York remains steady but as yet nothing in the way of strength has developed, Outside factors have been against the market.

Our view that Coffee is a cheap, and sooner or later will advance remains unchanged.

Consumption figures are favourable.

Brazil seem taking new steps for helping and controlling the market.

Revised estimates for 1935-36 Brazilian crop are 17,270,000 bags which ought not to be depressing at present price and under present conditions.

The New York market seems relatively cheaper than other markets.

COCOA

The market in New York shows a much better tone and prices have advanced since we last wrote.

Our readers know our views and we can only repeat that we regard prices as lower than justified by facts, and investment purchases should sooner or later show a substantial return.

SUGAR

The market in New York is very steady.

The result of Supreme Court decisions of the validity of the A. A. A. laws is awaited, but an adverse decision probably largely discounted. No actual decision is expected before the end of January and before then Congress will be assembled and no doubt be willing and able to protect the situation.

World stocks are being reduced and consumption news is good.

RUBBER

The New York market is steady and our favourable opinion as to the future course of prices remains unaltered.

The decisions of the International Rubber Regulation Committee did not generally please the market, yet on consideration we do not regard them as against values. The outlook has improved during the last three months.

Despite the difficulties of controlling native production we expect no breakdown in the Restriction Schemes, and consumption is catching supplies, and present prices offer no big return to plantation growers, and certainly do not invite competition from Synthetic Rubber.

No increase in production seems indicated and prices should work to a higher level on the New York market.

WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and onervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN
TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

MODEST TURNOVER IN CALCUTTA SHARES

Calcutta, Dec 20

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:

Our market will remain entirely closed from 21st December 1935 to the 5th January 1936 both days inclusive on account of the X'mas and New Year holidays. Our next report will be out on 10th January 1936.

JUTE

Throughout the major part of the period under review this section remained subdued because of the uncertainty hanging over the industry. Besides holiday feeling was apparent and a modest turnover resulted in speculative as well as investment scrips. That deputation of the Jute Mills' Association has reached Delhi and we are sanguine that a sympathetic consideration will be made by the Government of India over the scheme outlined by the interests concerned for restriction of output of manufactured goods. Some authoritative pronouncement will be made in a day or two by the Imperial Government giving a pointer to what its attitude will be on the case presented by the deputation. Of course there are pessimists in the market magnifying the difficulties ahead for settlement of the dispute but in view of the determined effort on the part of those at the helm of affairs for speedy settlement it will be imprudent to remain on the bear side. Doubtless the situation is tense but the orisis will pass over the industry. During the opening period of the week under review the speculative counter Howrah was a rising market recording 54/12 but gradually in sympathy with weak hessians and raw commodity markets the price continued to sagg with intermittent fluctuations. The stock figure of hessians in America has increased by two crores of yards and the demand from that centre is likely to be affected by heavy stocks. Though it is not unusual for these months of the year, the sensitiveness of the adverse situation is more pronounced during the present crisis of the industry There was a fall of about two rupees on the week's trading in Howrah 52/8 being the closing price. Kamarhatty fluctuated within narrow limits 535 and 545 being the extrme limits. Kanknarrah were comparitively steady the price ruling around 442. Kelvin were recorded at 534, Kinnison 610. In Bird group Auckland were steady at 203, Lansdowne 140, Dalhousie 318, Standard 308, Lawrence 420, Union 415 In Yule group Orient were good at 179, New Central 317, Delta 325, Belvedere 343, Budge Budge 267, Anglo-India were quoting 425, Bally 198, Barnagore 140, Fort William 290, India hovered round 336. Gourepore were done at 670. In small priced shares Clive were quoting 25/12. National 22/14, Agarpara 23, Adamji 15/4, Presidency 4/10, Megna 25, Nuddea 49, Birla 14, Hukumchand 11/4, Reliance were steady at Rs. 70.

Dividends: Caledonian Rs. 12/8, Orient Rs. 5, Cheviot 5, Lothian 5, Hukumchand -/14/-.

Cotton: This section, to all intents and purposes, remains neglected. Kesoram were ruling 3/1, Dunbar 115.

Coal: This section was dull and inactive barring few scrips. Bengal were done at 274, Equitable were quoting 37/8, Katras Jharia doing at 22/8 found buyers at much higher price with no scrip offering. Bokaro-Ramgarh changed hands at Rs. 9, Amalgamated 20/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Engineering section was more or less steady. Indian Iron and Steel were easy at Rs. 8/12. Burn and Co. ord registered a further rise touching Rs. 299 but were the turn easier at the close. Bengal Iron moved in the vicinity of 3/15. Marshals receded to annas fourteen. Indian Standard Wagon were ruling Rs. 51. The sugar section was steady as the misgivings about France and Holland going off the gold standard were removed. Carew were done at Rs. 21, Cawnpore 35/8, South Behar Rs. 15/4. New Savan were marked at Rs. 10/4, Murry Brewery Rs. 205, Punjab Sugar 273, Champaran 19/4, In mining Issues Burmah Corporation dropped back to Rs. 7/4. B. I. C. ord. were good at 3/15. In Paper Mills Bengal Paper were quoting 112, Titaghur ord 25/4, Deferred Rs. 11, India Paper pulp were done at 185. Midnapore Zemindary 60/8, Tide Water Oil 9/3, Tavoy Tin changed hands at 2/11. Reserve Bank were a declining market at Rs. 129/8.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 25.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.8 degrees (2.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.1 degrees (3.2 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DEC. 25

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 25

Castorseeds May delvery: Opening Rs. 7-8-3; Lowest Rs. 7-7-10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7-8-3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8-1-4 1/2; Highest Rs. 8-1-6; Lowest Rs. 8-0-1 1/2; Closing Rs. 8-0-7 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3-6-3; Lowest Rs. 3-6; Closing Rs. 3-6-1 1/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24-12; Lowest Rs. 24-10; Closing Rs. 24-11-6

The Ramnad District Congress Committee has unanimously recommended Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, M. L. C., for the Presidency of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference to be held at Karaikudi early in January.—A.P.

IT WAS HIS LAST LAP!

He'd Won And Didn't Know It

BELGRADE (By Mail)

Stanislav Zvernik roared past the winning-post in the annual motor-cycle race at Ljubljana, having led all the way and established a new record for the course.

Friends and supporters "flagged him in," but Zvernik raced on, thinking he still had one more lap to go.

He was travelling "flat out" when he appeared once more along the finishing "straight."

He skidded across the track and struck a telegraph pole.

He was picked up dead.

RETURNED EVIL FOR GOOD

LONDON, (By Mail)

The amazing exploits of a man who saved from jail by a "Good Samaritan" deceived him and also imposed on the Aga Khan were revealed in mail week.

The man is Wilfred Joseph Hyams, forty-three. At Marlborough-st. Police Court he has been sentenced to four months' hard labour for obtaining money and goods from London West End hotels by false pretences.

Col. C. B. Bevis, hon. secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Society and probation officer, gave some details of the career of this man, who has returned evil for good.

Col. Bevis is the "Good Samaritan" mentioned.

"I first met Hyams in jail at Colombo, Ceylon—the only white man among a crowd of native prisoners," Col Bevis told me.

"I managed to get him repatriated, and for a time he kept straight. Back in England, I helped him to get various jobs.

"Then unknown to me, he took to frequenting West End hotels, and obtained goods and money by means of cheques.

"His most bare-faced swindle was when he attended a dinner given by the Aga Khan to Fox, the famous jockey.

"He posed as the cousin of a certain foreign Ambassador."

OIL EMBARGO SUIT

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

A suit for an injunction to prevent any embargo on cotton, oil copper and scrap iron for Italy has been filed against Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet.

The plaintiff is Mr. Philip Girdano, assistant to Mr. Generoso Pope, publisher of the newspaper "Il Progresso."

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1935

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Ramnad Conference

"Accept Offices To Serve Country"

Congressmen Will Have Resignations In Their Pockets, Pleads Satyamurti

RAMNAD: Dec. 24.

"The Government of India Act of 1935 is on us. It is an unwanted constitution. I am convinced that the proposed Federation may not come into being or even if it comes, it will be soon brought down.

"As for the Provinces, either we get supermen as Governors, who will acknowledge the verdict of the Legislatures, and the Ministers may carry out their programme, until we develop strength enough to get this constitution replaced by an agreed constitution.

"In the alternative, if the Governors use the safeguards or are compelled to use them, the result will be a first-class political crisis unless there are complacent ministries in office to whom filthy lucre is more important than the interests of the country, or even their self-respect," said Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., presiding over Ramnad District Political Conference at Peraiour, yesterday.

"MAKE GOOD THAT CLAIM."

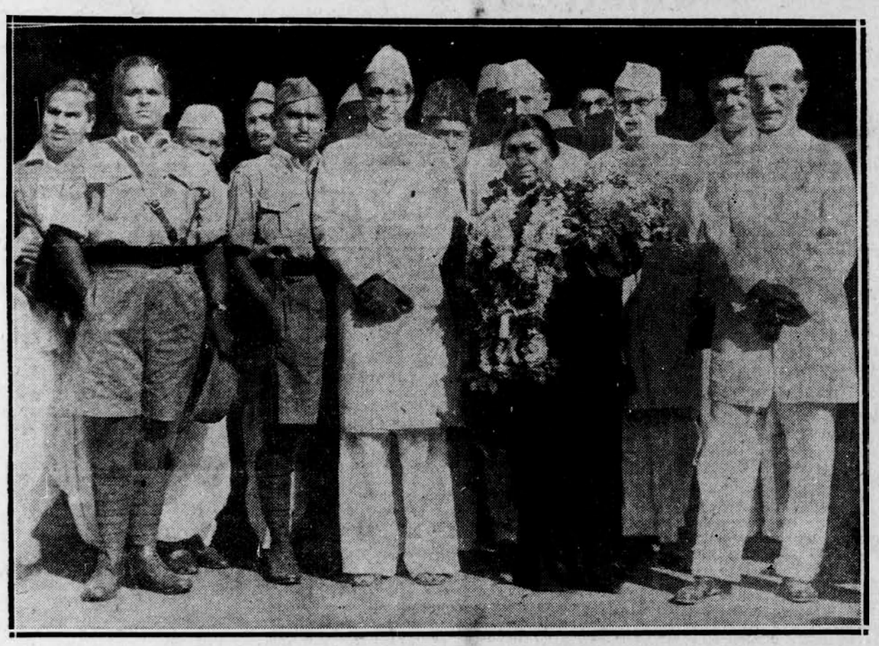
Continuing he said: "It is now acknowledged by all sections of the Congress that the elections to the Provincial Legislatures should not be boycotted, whether they come in 1936 or 1937. Let me add that, so far as the Centre is concerned, the Congress must capture the Provincial Legislatures for the Provincial Legislatures are the electorates for the Federal Lower Houses. The Congress claims to represent the nation. It must make good that claim in every possible way. One certainly possible and almost inevitable way, is to get the votes of the vast majority of the 35 millions, who will be enfranchised under the Government of India Act. The only question then is what is the programme on which we can get the maximum number of votes for Congress candidates. I am absolutely convinced in my mind—I am now speaking of Southern India—that the only programme on which we can get the vast majority of votes for our side is the one which gives freedom to Congress majorities in Provincial Legislatures to accept ministerial office for carrying out a definite practical programme, which will, on the one hand, avoid the extreme of being impracticable and on the other, the extreme of merely helping the carrying on of the administration somehow or other. I believe this is implied in the present Parliamentary programme of the Congress, but if there be any doubt, I fully hope that the Lucknow Congress will remove the doubt.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

I see that there is some agitation among some Socialist friends against this programme. I believe the programme is necessary in the interests of the country. The only argument against it, which I feel called upon to answer is that there is the danger in such acceptance of office of the spirit of resistance in our people being subdued and of the fight for Purna Swaraj being given up or suspended. I want to protect the Congress from this danger. Let us take all reasonable steps. I suggest that there should be a synthesis between the Congress programme in the Legislatures and the Congress programme outside. I suggest further that the programme of work to be done in the legislatures may be settled in the intimate resort, in its broad lines of policy, by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. Of course, the day-to-day work in the Legislatures must be left to the Congress parties in the Legislatures. I want that the attractions of office should be made as few as possible by lowering the salaries to Rs. 1,000 so that there may be no temptations to stick to office, except for the purpose of serving the country. I also want that Congress Ministers should have their resignations in their pockets. There should be no temptation for Congressmen to stick to office, unless they feel that the interests of the country require so. The history of the Swaraj Party fully convinces me that Congressmen will loyally carry out the mandate of the Congress.

"CREATE SANCTIONS."

Moreover, when I advocate the acceptance of office let me not be misunderstood as accepting the Constitution or desiring to work the constitution for what it is worth or anything of that kind. I am as impatient as any other Congressman. This constitution should be replaced at the earliest possible moment by an agreed one that is between India and Great Britain. Therefore, Congressmen while carrying out their programme will use every means in their power inside and outside the Legislatures to generate the atmosphere and create the sanctions, which will compel the powers-that-be to come to terms with us."—A.P.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Member of the Working Committee and ex-President of the Indian National Congress, arrived on Wednesday from Hyderabad (Deccan) to attend the Congress Jubilee Celebrations. She was received at V. T. by local Congress leaders and officers of the Bombay National Guards.

POLICE CLASH WITH DACOITS

Raiding Party Rounded Up After Thrilling Encounter

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

A battle between the police and dacoits took place yesterday near Ahmedabad.

It appears that the police got information of a gang of dacoits proceeding to commit armed dacoity in a village near Ahmedabad, whereupon a police party under the deputy police superintendent, Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, waylaid the dacoits.

Shots were exchanged between the police and the dacoits as a result of which one dacoit died on the spot, and the rest began to flee, but the police arrested two of them and also seized revolvers, cartridges and other weapons belonging to the dacoits.—A.P.

HYDERABAD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Authorities Grant Permission For Holding Third Session

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 25.

After a long period of hesitation the authorities have finally granted permission to hold the Hyderabad People's Educational Conference. It is learnt that the third session will be held shortly.

It will be recalled that Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru presided over the first session and severely criticised the Hyderabad's education policy.

HYDERABAD TEAM TO MEET "AUSSIES"

Pataudi Will Skipper Moinudoula XI In Ensuing Match

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 25.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the ensuing cricket match between the "Aussies" and the Moinudoula Eleven.

The Nawab of Pataudi will skipper for the first time an Indian team to meet the visitors.

Others include:
Lt. Wazir Ali,
Amar Singh,
Nissar,
Nakhuda,
Amir Elahi,
C. K. Nayudu,
Amarnath,
Botawala,
Merchant,
Mushtaq Ali, and
S. M. Hussain.

MRS. NAIDU ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Madras Express. She was received at the station by a large number of prominent local Congressmen including Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. S. K. Patil and others. A large number of ladies including Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Rajam and Miss Mrinalini Chattopadyaya were also present on the platform.

Mrs. Naidu looked cheerful and on arrival was garlanded by Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Mr. Nariman. She shook hands with her friends and well-wishers and embraced several of her lady friends.

Before leaving the station, she took a salute from the Bombay National Guards. Mrs. Naidu returned to Bombay after nearly a year's absence.

NEXT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Allotment Of Days For Official And Non-Official Business

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

A letter issued to all Members of the Assembly informs them of the allotment of the official and non-official days for the next session and also mentions that the allotment of more days for non-official business is under consideration.

Following are the official days:-
February 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14.
March 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30 and 31.
April 6 and 8.

The above allotment is provisional and if the state of Government business requires it, the President will appoint further days for official business. Dates for the Railway Budget and General Budget will be allotted in the intervals left unprovided in February and March.

Non-official days will be as follows:

For Bills: 6th, 13th and 20th February and 9th April.

For Resolutions: 4th, 11th and 18th Feoruary and 7th April.

Ballots for resolutions will be held on 20th and 27th January, 3rd February and 23rd March. Ballot for Bills will be on 22nd and 29th January, 5th February and 25th March.—A.P.

PRESS WORKERS' FEDERATION

Mr. R. R. Pednekar, the Secretary of the All-India Press Workers' Federation writes:—

The Executive Committee of the All-India Press Workers' Federation will meet in Madras on January 4, 1935.

TWO PRIESTS KILLED

Several Injured In Christmas Eve Bus Accident

TRIVANDRUM: Dec. 25.

A motor bus accident involving the death of two Catholic priests, one of whom is Spanish and the other Indian, and injuries to several others occurred on Christmas eve near Ettumanoor 12 miles from Kottayam.

It is stated that the bus with a full complement of passengers, while taking a sharp curve strove to avoid collision with a bullock-cart and turned turtle into a deep wayside ditch resulting in the immediate death of the two priests and injuries to several others.

The Spanish priest is Father Francisco. The deceased Indian priest is Father Thomas Thachura, Palai. He was quite recently ordained.—A.P.

GROSS RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, Dec 24.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State owned Railways for the period (10 days) ending 10th December 1935 (25th period) amount to Rs.237 lakhs, Rs. 17 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding period as well as the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs.14 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th December 1935 amount to Rs.59.27 crores or Rs.80 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 217 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.—A. P.

MALGUZAR IN 'MURDER CASE

NARSINGHPUR, Dec 24

A Brahmin malguzar of village Sas Bahu in the Narsinghpur Sub-Division, suspecting the alleged disloyalty of his servant, who, it is said, had established some illegal relations with his master's wife, is alleged to have waylaid his servant and put him to death.

The police on receipt of information about the crime hurried to the spot and after investigating the matter, arrested four persons including the malguzar, his brother and his two servants on the charge of murder.

The accused persons were later produced in the court of Mr. Gour, Magistrate First Class, Narsinghpur, where their case in proceeding.—United Press.

WHY PERCENTAGE IN SERVICES?

Calcutta Mayor's Appeal To Co-religionists For National Outlook

FARIDPORE, Dec. 24.

Declaring the Swadeshi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition open, Mr. A. Fazlul Haq, Mayor of Calcutta, made a stirring speech in the course of which he advised his co-religionists not to create bad blood in the country by always crying for percentage in services. Such a course of action he was sure would not promote the cause of their community, but on the other hand would retard its progress.

Proceeding Mr. Haq observed: "Every person, community, sect or class should try to do good to the Nation as a whole and not to a particular sect or community, especially when such an attempt clashes with the interests of other sects or communities. It is high time to close all our ranks in the interest of the country as a whole".

This, he concluded should not be taken as an outcome of a rambling thought on his part, but as his well considered opinion.—United Press.

REWA HEALTH OFFICER IN TROUBLE

Said To Be Involved In Railway Forgery Case

SATNA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Ahluwalia, Health Officer, Rewa, has been arrested by the British India Police at Rewa on the charge of a criminal conspiracy in manufacturing forged railway tickets.

Mr. Ahluwalia, pending the arrival of the charge sheet against him, has been released on bail by a first class Magistrate of Rewa.

According to the charges mentioned on the warrant of arrest it is said that the police of British India has sufficient grounds against Mr. Ahluwalia to suspect that he was a member of a notorious gang, which was manufacturing and selling forged railway tickets.—United Press.

Leaves From Pattabhi's Book

Hectic Period Of Home Rule Agitation

Mrs. Besant Steps In When Congress Army Was Without General

MADRAS

(Following is the the second article about Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's "Congress History", the first of which appeared in our issue of 23 rd December)

The Great War and its reactions in India, the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the advent of Gandhi and the repression in the Punjab constitute the second part of Dr. Pattabhi Sataramayya's history of the Congress", covering the eventful period of 1915-1919.

Political thinking underwent changes. "The marvellous feats of endurance and bravery displayed by the Indian troops in France in Flanders in 1914 and their successful stand against the onslaughats of German incasion, created a new atmosphere alike in Europe and Asia and raised the Indians miles higher in the estimation of the Western Nations than ever before". This kind of appreciation "kindled a sense of reward in the minds of some, such as Surendra Nath Banerjea and a sense of rights in the minds of others, such as Mrs. Besant". With this conflicting emotions premeating the political life of the country, the second phase in the evolution of Congress policy towards Self-Government started in reality.

Mrs. Besant, who jumped from Theosophy to Congress, "brought new ideas, new talents, new resources, and altogether a new method of organisation and a new outlook into the field of the Congress. With her mighty following in the East and the West, with her inexhaustible energy, she gave a new life to Indian politics".

ARMY WITHOUT LEADER

This was a time when there was no Field-Marshal to lead the Congress Army, and Dr. Pattabhi effectively portrays the situation then existing as follows:

"Gokhale had passed away; Sir Pherozesha Mehta had already gone out of view; Mr. Wacha was never a general leading his forces from victory to victory; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was a spent force in politics; Heramba Chandra Maitra, Mudholkar and Subba Rau Pantulu were excellent Lieutenants, captains or colonels in the army of the Congress and nothing more; Surendra Nath Banerjea was not quite in tune with the new thought. Mr. Srinivas Sastri who stepped into the shoes of Gokhale, by his inherent temperament as well as by the eternal conflict raging in his breast between his extremist inclinations and moderate convictions, between principle and expediency, between the ultimate and the immediate, was always content to remain a back-bencher Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not in a position to lead the Congress on the moderate lines nor had he the grit to force his way forward. Gandhi himself had just arrived in India and did not as yet start his public life on defined lines."

BESANT'S LEAD

It was at such a juncture that Mrs. Besant is stepped into the trench. She was the first to popularise the cry of "Home Rule" and she carried on a raging, tearing propaganda.

Attempts by Mrs. Besant to bring the Moderates and Nationalists together having failed, the "Moderate" Congress of 1915 met at Bombay presided over by Lord Sinha who "brought with him all the prestige that clings round the name of an ex-Law Member of the Government of India, who had not cared to stick to his high office even for half his term". Although he made a "most reactionary speech", it was at this Congress, however, that the first signs of the great revival of public interest in the Congress after the Surat imbroglio became visible. It gave a lead, as it were, by passing a resolution demanding substantial measures of reform towards Self-Government and instructing the A. I. C. C. to confer with the Muslim League and frame a scheme of Self-Government. It also threw the doors of entry practically open to the ingress of Nationalist delegates and led Tilak to forthwith publicly announce the willingness of his party to re-enter the Congress through the partially opened door.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE PACT

The year 1916, says Dr. Pattabhi, opened under more auspicious circumstances for the healthy development of Congress activities than the previous year and sow the completion of the Congress-League's scheme of reforms and the re-union of the two wings of the Congress. The conference between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League enjoined by the Bombay Congress was duly held and the outcome was a complete agreement between the leaders of the two great communities, and then the Hindu-Muslim concordat was hammered out and approved by the Congress. In the words of the author,

"The Lucknow session of the Congress was altogether a unique one, for the fraternization of the Hindus and the Muslims as well as for the formulation of a scheme of Self-Government. Not less important was the re-union of the two wings of the Congress which had been separated since 1907. It was truly an enlivening spectacle to see Tilak and Khaparde sitting side by side with Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Surendra Nath Banerjea."

HOME RULE AGITATION

The year 1917, proceeds Dr. Pattabhi, witnessed a quickening of national consciousness throughout India and a widely popular agitation in favour of Home Rule, and this was followed by an ever-increasing severity of police repression. The cry of Home Rule spread to the remotest corners of the land and Home Rule Leagues were established all over the country. In Mrs. Besant's hands, the Press became powerful in spite of repression under the Press Law. Even during her internment, she was freely writing to her paper "New India" despite governmental orders and surveillance. Every month that the internees were kept under detention, agitation was growing in the country in geomatrical progression. The situation in India became tense, but the authorities in England would not relent. In Mr. Montagu's words, which Dr. Pattabhi quotes, "I particularly liked that Shiva who cut his wife into 52 pieces only to discover that he had 52 wives. This is really what happened to the Government of India when it interned Mrs. Besant."

While a political storm was thus developing in India, an Imperial War Conference met in London in co-operation with the delegates from the Dominions, and the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S.P. Sinha were sent over there as India's representatives. They made such a profound impression everywhere by the dignity of their bearing and the polish of their pronouncements that the British Committee which had earlier suggested a deputation from India, to deal with the question of Indian Reforms, revised their ideas and countermanded a fighting campaign in England just at that juncture.

India was, however, planning a campaign of Passive Resistance in order to secure the release of the Home Rule internees. The proposal for adopting Passive Resistance was seriously considered by the various Provincial Congress Committees in the months of August and September 1917. The agitation in India was growing apace. During the six weeks, however, much water flowed under the bridge in the Thames as well as the Jumna, the announcement of the 20th August was made, and in

(Continued On Page 10 Col: 4)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH B RELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.